

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## Today's Weather

It will be fair, with northwesterly fresh winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
	Low	High
Amman	15	30
Aqaba	23	38
Deserts	17	36
Jordan Valley	23	38

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 27 per cent, Aqaba 27 per cent. Sunset tonight: 6:15 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 5:03 a.m.

## France offers asylum gunboat hijackers

Paris, Aug. 18 (R) — France offered asylum today to Iranian hijackers earlier threatened to blow up the Iranian boat Tabarzin anchored off the Moroccan port of Marseilles, informed sources said. French authorities told a group of about 20 armed men aboard Tabarzin they would get full protection if they came ashore peacefully and could be granted asylum in France if they wished, the sources said.

## Children's club sed play

Amman, Aug. 18 (Petra) — A play for Her Majesty Queen Alia attended this morning at the Children's Club in cooperation with the Jordan Television and the Palace of Culture. The play was for the Arab children guests of Her Majesty Queen Alia.

The play, which will be exhibited for five days, was written by the minister of Education, the minister of Development, the secretary of the Information Ministry, the director of the Jordan Television and a number of the 11 foreign diplomatic members in Amman.

The play is one of the events in an Arab village to develop the good of the Arab child, loyalty, affiliation, and collective work, and to combat corruption. Arab children who are visiting Jordan today will see the play. The programme is the joint Arab cultural programme suggested by Queen Alia with the aim of promoting the Arab children's aspects of the cultural, economic life in Jordan and increasing the acquaintance among children. The age of children participating in the programme ranges between 10 and 14 years.

## Official receives

Amman, Aug. 18 (Petra) — Minister Sa'ad Al-Jabari received the official of foreign students at the Ministry of Higher Education, Mr. Artbur. During the meeting, discussed cultural and relations between countries. Under the supervision of the Jordanian students at Soviet universities, procedures for accepting Jordanian secondary students at Soviet universities.

## Aziz is

Amman, Aug. 18 (R) — Tareq bin Zayid, special envoy of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, is in Paris today for talks to centre on rebuilding Iraq's nuclear research destroyed by Israeli June 7, French diplomats said. Dr. Aziz, member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command and deputy prime minister, is due to see French Foreign Minister Francois Mitterrand tomorrow, presidential spokesman said. Last month, Iraq said it would pay the reactor at Tammuz, Baghdad, and expressed readiness to accept Mr. Cheysson's offer that Iraq would request France's help to rebuild the reactor. The French government would tighten control over nuclear power.



F-16s line up at an air force base near New Hampshire, the U.S., all ready to take off to Israel (A.P. wirephoto)

## Khomeini challenges foes

BEIRUT, Aug. 18 (A.P.) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said today no-one could stage a coup in Iran and attacked the opponents of his regime.

The 81-year-old bearded patriarch also challenged ousted president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr and other Iranian exiles in France to "come ahead" for any showdown with the regime and called on his 36 million compatriots to "beware of America."

Ayatollah Khomeini spoke to Islamic revolutionary guard commissars who came to visit him at his Hossein Jamaran headquarters in Tehran. His 50-minute recorded speech was broadcast on Tehran Radio and monitored in Beirut.

The radio also reported a number of "anti-government" forces from the underground Mujahedeen-e-Khalq organisation were arrested in the last two days and several underground hideouts were destroyed.

Tehran Radio said anti-government motorcycle-riding assassins shot to death Mohamad Bagher Maob-Shaker in the city of Tabriz this morning. The victim was described as an ardent follower of Hezbollah (Party of God) who had lost an arm in the war with Iraq.

The ongoing confrontation

## Israel withdraws Hebrew curriculum from Jlem schools

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Aug. 18 (A.P.) — Israeli education authorities have restored the Jordanian curriculum in junior schools in Arab Jerusalem, after failing to impose the Israeli system.

The switch is a setback to Israel's constant effort to bring occupied Jerusalem under complete Zionist control in line with legislation extending Israeli sovereignty over the Arab sector. Israel occupied Arab Jerusalem in the 1967 Middle East war and declared it a united city under Israeli rule. But children in state schools went on studying according to the Jordanian curriculum.

In 1975 Israel introduced its own curriculum into junior classes, requiring children up to the age of 13 to study Hebrew and civics. The Jordanian curriculum remained in force in high schools.

An education ministry spokesman said the Israeli curriculum was withdrawn because large numbers of pupils were dropping out of the state system and enrolling at private schools to avoid having to study the Israeli curriculum.

The education ministry was understood to have made its decision out of concern that it would lose control of schooling in Arab Jerusalem if the large drop-out rate from state institutions was not halted.

between Iran's ruling clergy and their foes took the lion's share of Ayatollah Khomeini's speech in which he charged the United States of trying to infuse Iranian exiles to mount sabotage campaigns against Iran.

"It is not that America would send troops to Iran to do sabotage," he said. He said America plans "these things with those who

have gathered somewhere else. Our people must beware... and if you remain alert on the scene, then no power can do anything."

Referring to Mr. Bani-Sadr and Mujahedeen-e-Khalq leader Masoud Rajavi, without mentioning them by name, Ayatollah Khomeini asked: "What meaning does a coup d'etat have in Iran? Who can stage a coup?"

## Bani-Sadr ridicules Khomeini

AUVERS SUR OISE, France, Aug. 18 (A.P.) — The severe scowl of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini hides a fragile, frightened man, crafty enough to twist events to his advantage but too ignorant to lead Iran, former president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr said today.

Mr. Bani-Sadr also said he had been granted official permission to emigrate to the United States but had decided to remain in exile here because his return to power in Iran was probably only "a few weeks away."

The picture painted by Mr. Bani-Sadr of Ayatollah Khomeini is that of a weak, limited and deeply religious man who has become as isolated from his countrymen as his country has from the world community.

"He reacts, he does nothing to take the initiative," Mr. Bani-Sadr said in an interview with the Associated Press.

"With those he (Ayatollah Khomeini) considers his enemies, his reactions are simplistic, he

does exactly the opposite of what the enemy says they want him to do," the 47-year-old former president said.

"For that reason the United States, which knows his personality well, was able to use him for its own political goals, to isolate Iran from the rest of the world and destroyed the sympathy that the revolution enjoyed in many countries at the beginning," Mr. Bani-Sadr said.

The fierce look in Ayatollah Khomeini's eyes, his severe demeanor are "just for appearance," he said. "It hides many weaknesses. In private, he's like most people. He makes little jokes, things like that."

"Another major characteristic of Khomeini stems from his ignorance in the field of politics, economics and world affairs," Mr. Bani-Sadr said. "He must rely on others, but he is suspicious of intellectuals and tends to make decisions alone, decisions that are simple and with a very limited scope."

## In booklet distributed in Washington

## Saudi Arabia concerned Israelis might decide to bomb oilfields

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (R) — A publication soliciting support in Washington for Saudi Arabia's request for U.S. radar planes says that Israel might bomb Saudi oil fields to demonstrate its independence of the United States.

The 16-page booklet, complete with photographs and maps, was distributed to members of Congress, the press and others by Frederick Dutton, a White House aide to the late president John Kennedy.

Mr. Dutton, an attorney, is counsel to the Saudi embassy in Washington and is registered as a Saudi agent in the United States. His office said 7,500 copies of the booklet, "Why Saudi Arabia needs AWACS," had been printed and distributed.

The Reagan administration has agreed to sell Riyadh five of the Advanced Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes, but the plan has run into stiff opposition in Congress, where majorities in both houses publicly oppose it.

A major battle over the proposal is expected after Congress returns from its recess next month.

The booklet also focussed on a possible Soviet threat to Saudi oil, which it said accounted for one-third of all internationally available reserves in the world.

But it also cited Israel's June 7 bombing of a nuclear reactor in Iraq, noting the distance involved was only a little less than would be the case with "an Israeli air strike to bomb the Saudi oil fields."

It said such an Israeli bombing raid might be made "in an expansion of the Arab-Israeli

conflict—or to show the U.S. that it must acknowledge Israel's independent intentions."

The document also disputed statements by Israeli officials that the AWACS planes could be used to photograph their country's defences on behalf of other Arab countries.

It said the radar planes could

not take photographs, see tanks or other ground targets, detect low-flying planes much beyond 320 kilometres collect electronic intelligence data.

The aircraft's role would be to spot air or naval attacks on Saudi Arabia and its oil installations in time for Saudi planes to mount an effective defence, it said.

## Pretoria finds 3 blacks guilty of high treason

PRETORIA, Aug. 18 (R) — Three black men, on trial in the Pretoria supreme court following attacks on a South African oil installation and other guerrilla raids, were today found guilty of high treason. They could face the death sentence.

The court found the three men were members of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) and had received military training abroad.

The judgement said they had returned to South Africa and committed the acts they were accused of with treasonable intent.

The charge of high treason can carry the death penalty in this country. Three other blacks are in jail under sentence of death after being found guilty of treason last November.

In the latest case, the charges related to attacks on a secret oil-from-coal installation in Transvaal Province, a raid on a police station in Johannesburg and other guerrilla activities.

## Wazzan talks with Kuwaitis

KUWAIT, Aug. 18 (Agencies) — Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan discussed his call for an emergency Arab summit with Kuwaiti leaders today after arriving from Saudi Arabia.

The Kuwait News Agency quoted Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah as saying afterwards: "One thought is to set a date for the summit which Lebanon has requested, another is to bring forward the next regular summit."

The next summit meeting of the 21-member Arab League is scheduled for November.

The visit to Saudi Arabia, start of a diplomatic campaign to back the summit call, produced verbal support for Lebanon but no comment on the proposal for a conference.

Mr. Wazzan left Beirut yesterday for Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in an effort to rally support for Lebanon's call to convene an emergency Arab summit following Israel's recent attacks on southern Lebanon and Beirut.

Mr. Wazzan's departure from Lebanon coincided with an escalation of violence in the divided capital where street battles raged between the pro-Iranian "Amal" militia and the pro-Moscow Lebanese Communist Party.

## U.S. to resume shipments of fighter jets to Israel...

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18 (R) — President Reagan has lifted his embargo on the delivery of fighter-bombers to Israel and Secretary of State Alexander Haig said the planes could be on their way in a matter of hours.

Announcing the decision at a press conference yesterday, Mr. Haig said delivery of 16 planes, suspended since June 10, would go ahead as soon as possible. "I think really in a matter of days or hours they will start moving," he told reporters.

On June 7, Israel used U.S.-made fighters to bomb Iraq's nuclear reactor. On June 10, the

National Security Council reported to the Congress about the Israeli attack and informed the Congress that the scheduled delivery of four F-16 aircraft to Israel was being suspended, Mr. Haig said. That suspension has continued in force and 14 F-16 aircraft and two F-15 aircraft are now affected by it, he added.

He went on to say that the U.S.

administration conducted an intensive review of the implications of the Israeli action for the agreement which governs Israeli use of U.S.-supplied military equipment. And the review included candid discussions with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Israeli Ambassador Ephraim Evron, he said.

"The administration in its review has also taken account of events and trends in the Middle East, particularly the events in Lebanon leading to a ceasefire there. The ceasefire is a very positive new element in the region, one which the administration hopes will continue and which perhaps will make possible other steps toward peace in that troubled region," Mr. Haig said.

## ...and Arabs condemn decision

BEIRUT, Aug. 18 (R) — The Arab World today branded President Reagan's decision to resume warplane shipments to Israel as an incitement to the Israelis to resume attacks on Palestinians.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Syria said they had never expected the delay to last long and charged that the new move proved the United States had no intention of shifting support away from Israel towards the Arabs.

In Beirut, PLO spokesman

Mahmoud Labadi termed the resumption of shipments "a war decision directed against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the Arab Nation," and said the PLO "will have to be ready to meet all eventualities."

In Damascus, the Syrian government newspaper Tishrin said the U.S. had regarded the July 24 ceasefire between Israel and the PLO in Lebanon only as "a breather aimed at stopping shelling by the Palestine resistance of Israeli settlements."

Yesterday's decision "is a further encouragement to Israel to violate the ceasefire agreement, to continue its bombardment of civilian targets and to liquidate the Palestine resistance," Tishrin declared.

Western diplomats said Lebanon, hard hit by last month's Israeli air strikes, would certainly have wanted the warplane embargo to continue, although government officials have indicated privately their satisfaction that it was imposed at all.

## 'Give us supplies or we blow up' Iranian boat, hijackers threaten

MARSEILLES, France, Aug. 18 (Agencies) — Anti-Khomeini commandos have threatened to blow up an Iranian gunboat they seized if French authorities fail to provision it in this Mediterranean port, informed sources said today.

In Paris, French government officials said they had refused demands to provide fuel to the boat and told the commandos they must leave French territorial waters as soon as the original crew have been transferred off the gunboat.

The French-built Tabarzin, captured last week off the coast of Spain, steamed into French territorial waters today, according to a joint communique released in Paris by the French ministries of defence and external relations.

"French authorities refused their demand," the communique said. "Meanwhile, a certain number of Iranian sailors, apparently crew members of the boat, asked that they be collected by the French navy so that they could return to their country."

Authorities said 22 persons aboard the Tabarzin already had been transferred to a French navy high-speed patrol boat.

"As soon as the transfer is finished, the French government demands that the Iranian gunboat leave French territorial waters," the government communique said.

The gunboat was believed to have a 31-member crew when it was captured by a team of about 40 commandos opposed to the Khomeini regime in Tehran.

Moroccan authorities said yesterday they provided the Tabarzin with fuel and food Saturday after the commandos had threatened to blow up the gunboat in the port of Casablanca.

The Moroccan authorities said the gunboat was carrying a large amount of weapons, including 1,200 forty-millimetre shells. They said they provisioned the craft because they feared an explosion might destroy the port.

The gunboat anchored near the port of Marseilles early this evening. French officials declined to say what damage the port might sustain if the boat were blown up.

Two French navy ships and a helicopter were keeping the commandeered vessel under surveillance while a number of police took up positions along the shore.

Officials at the maritime prefecture in Toulon said talks were continuing between French authorities and the commandos.

The 49-metre gunboat Tabarzin was one of three being transferred from the French port of Cherbourg to Iran when it was seized by a group of commandos believed to be Iranian exiles. The incident took place about five miles off the Spanish coast near Cadiz.

## Free zone board to meet in Dera'

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (Petra) — The board of directors of the Jordanian-Syrian free zone will meet in Dera' on Thursday.

A Jordanian spokesman has said that the board will discuss the arrangements for the completion of buildings in the free zone area, located on the border of the two countries, as well as the financial commitments of the two sides.

The Jordanian side will be represented by the head of the Audit Bureau, Dr. Hashem Al Dabbas, Under-Secretary of Finance and Customs Yaseen Al Kayed and the director of the Free Zone Establishment, Mr. Ali Al Hassan.

The Syrian side will include Assistant Minister of Economy Ammar Al Jamali, and representatives of the ministries of customs and industry.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

### Libya-Ethiopia-S. Yemen alliance irks Cairo

CAIRO, Aug. 18 (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said today talk of a friendship alliance between Libya, South Yemen and Ethiopia showed the Soviet Union planned to encircle northeast Africa. "Such an alliance gives a dangerous indication of a Soviet move to encircle the area, especially as none of these states is threatened by its neighbours," he added, commenting on the current Aden summit meeting of South Yemen, Libya and Ethiopia. Northeast Africa includes Egypt. South Yemeni Foreign Minister Salem Saleh Mohammad told reporters after the first round of talks yesterday that the leaders were moving towards a friendship treaty. Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, South Yemeni President Ali Nassar Mohammad and Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam discussed increasing strategic cooperation "to protect their sovereignty and independence," an official statement said. President Mohammad made clear the aim was to counter increased military activity in the area by the United States and other Western countries who say they wish to protect their oil supplies from the Gulf.

### Turkish authorities seize Syrian freighter

ISTANBUL, Aug. 18 (A.P.) — Turkish maritime authorities are holding the captain and the eight crew members of a Syrian freighter for violating Turkish territorial waters along its southern coast, the semi-official Anatolia news agency reported today. The agency said the small vessel apparently had developed engine trouble and drifted to Karakas, near the Bay of Iskenderun along the Mediterranean coast. The agency dispatch, however, did not identify the Syrian freighter, which it said had left the Cypriot port of Famagusta on its way to the Syrian port of Latakia.

### Cypriot foreign minister goes to Athens for talks

NICOSIA, Aug. 18 (R) — Cypriot Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis flew to Athens today for talks with the Greek government on Turkish Cypriot proposals for a settlement of the Cyprus problem. Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou said in a speech at the weekend that the proposals did not form the basis for a solution but he stressed that intercommunal talks would go on. Mr. Rolandis will then fly on to Paris where he will meet the French Minister for European Affairs, Andre Chandernagor, on Thursday to discuss Cyprus-EEC relations.

JORDAN TIMES INSURANCE, SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT SUPPLEMENT 1981

JORDAN TIMES will publish a special supplement on INSURANCE, SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT in Jordan.

more information please call Mr. [Name], Tel. 67171-4 from 1 - 4 p.m.



# Touqan calls for dialogue on Jordan's architecture

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Over the last few years Amman has experienced a building boom — as is obvious even to the least observant. At times the whole city feels like one big building site as new villas, office blocks and hotels rapidly emerge. They daily change our environment, and they have a direct effect on every one of us.

Yet despite this feverish activity, there is no public comment. Both the good and the bad designs emerge unpraised and uncriticised.

Without such dialogue there can be no control over our architecture. One of the people who feels very strongly about this is one of Amman's leading architects, Mr. Ja'far Touqan.

"There must be an improvement in architectural public awareness," Mr. Touqan says, "as at present people in Jordan are generally unaware, and do not even know the role of the architect. More coverage of architecture is needed in the media — perhaps an architectural article in the paper every day, television programmes, more Arabic architectural magazines which can be bought in the market instead of being sent just to the professionals, as is now the case. "These magazines could be full

of photographs; articles from abroad on subjects such as why I.M. Pei is so good; street furniture; why a particular building fails. This would bring architecture closer to the ordinary people, and would stimulate architectural discussion. Then if an ugly building goes up people will know it's an ugly building, and go into an uproar."

Mr. Touqan explained that a dialogue could be set up by "taking a building and massaging it with criticism, then allowing the architect to defend it."

Counter-dynamism like this is necessary," he said. "This way the architect must develop his sense of responsibility. With no criticism he can design anything he likes with impunity; with the dialogue he has to design something that will be accepted."

"One of the problems of architecture here in Jordan is that a lot of the architects and owners do not feel this responsibility. A limiting factor to bad architecture is therefore public awareness."

In an attempt to start such a dialogue, Mr. Touqan proceeded to answer some questions and make comments on the state of architecture in Jordan. Asked if the much talked-about Jordanian architectural heritage really exists, he replied that it "is a part of the ancient heritage of the eastern Mediterranean. One cannot isolate a particular Jordanian

architecture; neither can one isolate a Syrian or Palestinian architecture, etc."

"I tend personally not to define architecture in terms of countries or cultures without relating it very closely to physical elements. Since there is no specific Jordanian architectural heritage, it is imperative that we take into account the character of the area resulting from physical factors which affect the architectural outcome."

In the hilly areas, he said, "it is important to use stone with limited openings, spaces with controlled wind and heat effects."

The Ghor area would require a "more shaded architecture, utilising screen-type shading to allow the passage of breeze," he says.

The general architectural "produce," according to Mr. Touqan, goes through a "process of growth, usually full of experimentation, trial and error, periods of non-compatible economic hardships that influence architecture heavily."

Architecture in Jordan is now going through such a growth and "although I do not think it is going in the wrong direction, I feel there has not been enough time for the architecture of Jordan to digest the architectural process and to cope with the building boom of the past ten years."

Mr. Touqan detects "a definite increasing awareness of what not to do which hopefully will even-

tually develop into knowing what to do."

This knowledge, he said, will come through "architectural education and training." More stress should be put on "practical application of building techniques and the importance of relationships between such techniques and pure design," he said.

"The most important thing is to get architects to develop an ability to see the whole, rather than the parts, when they are designing — to see it all as one — the outside, the interior, the structure, function, cost, practicality and surroundings. This would resolve, although not easily, a lot of the design problems," he says and gives the example of "indiscriminate use of stone."

"Pitched roofs and arches are frequently used... without any thought." Although they are "relatively incidental parts of architecture," and may or may not be relevant, they must be "thought out." For example, an inclined roof may "blend well" with a particular hill and an arch may make an "attractive frame" around a lovely view. However, use of either must be "related to the interior as well as the exterior," he elaborates.

"Good architectural education is the beginning, the basis," he insists.

During the few jury sessions he attended at the University of Jordan, Mr. Touqan felt that the students "seemed to be confused by the various schools of thought."

The students have become involved with "the complicated terminology without paying enough attention to the basics of the subject. This should improve with time as the faculty is still new."

Mr. Touqan finds it "distressing" that some of the supporting staff at the university are "architects of no experience — fresh graduates," who are asked to instruct students "of almost similar capabilities." Instructors must have "sufficient exposure and interest," he says, because teaching architecture "for the most part is intuitive."

Mr. Touqan urges students, during the period that immediately follows graduation, "to feel very modest and go out to learn, instead of thinking that once they have graduated they have learnt it all." They should also be "willing to benefit from any source; from craftsmen, technicians, peasants..." from whom one can learn

"traditional building methods which, however, are sometimes wasteful and time-consuming."

"This is a national problem. Could it be solved by orienting designs in a modular, semi-industrialised, technological direction?" he asks.

"No, not by industrialising architecture, but by proper design and construction management. If you foresee all the problems in the design stage, then you should be able to coordinate structure and finish. A properly organised procedure should be adopted — like ordering the materials early. So much time is wasted when, after the materials have arrived, you find you have to fetch all the things that have been forgotten. By close on-site follow-up one can minimise time wastage."

"Designing the building so that the proportions fit the dimensions of the bricks and tiles exactly, to avoid cutting to size," he continued, "would help, of course, but it is not always possible. The design is often held within very tight restrictions. The site may be warped, the size may be critical and one which could not afford the loss or gain of 10 centimetres to fit the brick size."



Mr. Ja'far Touqan

"I once designed a prototype school which used only bricks and half blocks. It worked very well because there was neither breakage nor chipping. It's a good method, but unfortunately not always applicable."

Mr. Touqan then expressed his opinion about the foreign architectural firms employed continuously throughout the Gulf, in preference to local ones. These firms' limited knowledge of

Islamic culture and the Arabian climate leads to some disastrous architectural results, he said.

"There are good architects both here and abroad. Production technique is more developed abroad; the drawings are fancier and maybe produced quicker, but the designs and buildings are not any better for that," he said.

"We expose our weakness here in Jordan by the fact we tend to work alone. In general, the projects being built are becoming larger; and they must be completed quicker so as to maintain economic viability. So in this case a firm of 1,000 employees, even if they are all mediocre, looks more favourable than a local architect and his team, whose work will stop if he is sick. In these cases it becomes justifiable to employ an outside company."

To fight this problem, Mr. Touqan suggested architects in Jordan must have to join to form a competent group able to handle any scope of demand. This worked well in the case of the "Architects Collaborative". In this group, which numbered famous architect Walter Gropius among its members, names came second. For each job, a principal architect was

fully responsible for the particular concept — which, however, could be discussed, distributed and redistributed. But it was always known who did the original design. In this way the architect had the advantage of gaining tremendous backing and support of working together as well as maintaining their individuality.

Individuality in architecture is very important; and here in Jordan, where an architect's name quickly becomes dear to him, it becomes well known, it would be an act of self-denial to lose it. Individuality in a group, even though he would gain from it, would be very difficult," Mr. Touqan said. "Therefore it would be better if one local architect is sufficient leadership, character and power to draw around him a good team — like Kazuo Taniguchi keeps his name and one competes with any architectural firm any project. On the other hand, because that person is not the we find in the Middle East are competent young architects, possessing either as part of a big firm, individually, leaving them with backing, and thus without big projects."



Pitched roofs are 'frequently used ... without thought.'



'Since there is no specific Jordanian architectural heritage, it is imperative that we take into account the character of the area resulting from physical factors which affect the architectural outcome.'

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

**JORDAN TELEVISION**

**CHANNEL 3**

5:30 ..... Koran  
5:45 ..... Cartoons  
6:00 ..... Children's programme  
6:20 ..... B.J. and the Bear  
7:10 ..... Programme preview  
7:25 ..... Local programme  
8:00 ..... News in Arabic  
8:30 ..... Arabic series  
9:30 ..... Sports  
10:15 ..... Dallas  
11:00 ..... News Summary

**CHANNEL 6**

6:00 ..... French programme  
7:00 ..... News in French  
7:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
7:45 ..... Varieties  
8:00 ..... News in Arabic  
8:30 ..... And Mother Makes 5  
9:10 ..... Professionals  
10:00 ..... News in English  
10:15 ..... Dallas  
11:00 ..... News summary in Arabic

**RADIO JORDAN**  
855 KHz, AM  
& 99 MHz, FM

7:00 ..... Sign on  
7:01 ..... Morning Show  
7:30 ..... News Bulletin  
7:40 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Headlines  
10:03 ..... Morning Show  
10:30 ..... 30 Minute Theatre  
11:00 ..... Signing off  
12:00 ..... News Headlines  
12:03 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:03 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instrumentals  
14:30 ..... Andalusia  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:03 ..... Instrumentals  
16:30 ..... Old Favorites  
17:00 ..... World of Arabian Music  
17:30 ..... Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:03 ..... Story Time  
18:30 ..... Country Music  
19:00 ..... News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)  
19:10 ..... News Reports  
19:30 ..... Disco

20:30 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:45 ..... Evening Show  
21:57 ..... News Headlines  
22:00 ..... Close down

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**  
635, 720, 1413 KHz

**GMT**

04:00 Newswest 04:30 Country  
Style 04:45 Financial News 04:55  
Reflections 05:00 World News; 24  
Hours News Summary 05:30 The  
Golden Age of Pop 05:45 The  
World Today 06:30 Newswest  
06:30 Ray Moore's Album Time  
07:00 World News; 24 Hours News  
Summary 07:30 Letter from Lon-  
don 7:40 Book Choice 07:45  
Report on Religion 08:00 World  
News; Reflections 08:15 Peebles  
08:30 World News; British Press  
Review 09:15 The World Today  
09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look  
Ahead 09:45 Lifelines 10:15 Key-  
notes 10:30 The Movie Moguls  
11:00 World News; News about  
Britain 11:15 Listening Post 11:30  
Meridian 12:00 Radio Newswest  
12:15 Nature Notebook 12:25 The  
Farming World 12:45 Sports  
Round-up 13:00 World News; 24  
Hours News Summary 13:30 Radio  
Theatre 14:15 Report on Religion  
14:30 The Story Behind the Song  
15:00 Radio Newswest 15:15 Out-  
look 16:00 World News; Com-  
mentary 16:15 Sarah and Company  
16:45 The World Today 17:00  
World News; Listening Post 17:25  
One in Ten; Book Choice 17:45  
Sports Round-up 18:00 World  
News; News about Britain 18:15  
Radio Newswest 18:30 Top Twenty  
19:00 Outlook; News Summary  
19:30 Stock Market News 19:30  
Ahead 19:45 Theme and Vari-  
ations 20:00 World News; 24  
Hours News Summary 20:30 Sec-  
ond Hearing 21:00 Network UK  
21:15 Moment Musical 21:30 Jazz  
for the Asking 22:00 World News;  
The World Today 22:25 Paperback  
Choice; Financial News 22:40  
Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-  
up 23:00 World News; Com-  
mentary 23:15 One in Ten 23:30  
Top Twenty

**VOICE OF AMERICA**

**GMT**

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30  
News, pop music, features, lis-  
teners' questions. 17:00 News  
Roundup: reports, opinion, anal-  
yses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special  
English: news, feature "Space and  
Man." 18:30 Now Music USA  
19:00 News Roundup: reports,  
opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA  
Magazine: Americana, science,  
culture, letters. 20:00 Special Eng-  
lish: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz)  
21:00 VOA World Report 22:00  
News. Correspondents' reports,  
background features, media com-  
ments, analyses.

**AMMAN AIRPORT**

**ARRIVALS:**

7:40 ..... Cairo (EA)  
8:55 ..... Aqaba  
9:30 ..... Jeddah  
9:40 ..... Kuwait  
9:45 ..... Dubai, Muscat  
10:00 ..... Dhahran  
10:05 ..... Abu Dhabi  
11:05 ..... Beirut  
11:40 ..... Cairo (EA)  
14:00 ..... Bucharest (Tarom)  
15:05 ..... Jeddah (SV)  
15:35 ..... Larnaca (CY)  
15:35 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
16:30 ..... Cairo  
16:35 ..... Athens  
17:00 ..... Cairo  
17:00 ..... Bangkok  
17:25 ..... Paris (AF)  
17:25 ..... Zurich (SR)  
17:35 ..... Copenhagen, Athens  
18:00 ..... Cairo  
18:00 ..... London  
18:00 ..... Karachi (PIA)  
18:30 ..... Rome (IA)  
19:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
19:15 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
20:00 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
20:55 ..... London (BA)  
23:40 ..... Cairo (EA)  
23:55 ..... Baghdad  
01:00 ..... Cairo

**DEPARTURES:**

3:30 ..... Cairo  
5:15 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
6:30 ..... Beirut  
7:00 ..... Aqaba

Amsterdam (KLM) ..... 9:30  
London (BA) ..... 9:55  
Cairo (EA) ..... 11:00  
Vienna, N. York, Houston  
11:10  
Athens ..... 11:30  
Cairo ..... 12:20  
Athens, Copenhagen (SK)  
12:40  
Cairo (EA) ..... 13:00  
Larnaca, Bucharest  
14:25  
Jeddah (SV) ..... 15:00  
Larnaca (CY) ..... 16:00  
Kuwait (KAC) ..... 16:30  
Abu Dhabi ..... 18:50  
Karachi (PIA) ..... 19:00  
Kuwait, Doha ..... 19:10  
Bahrain, Doha ..... 19:20  
Dhahran ..... 19:30  
Baghdad ..... 19:45  
Cairo ..... 20:00  
Cairo (EA) ..... 20:30  
Dubai, Ras Al Khaima ..... 21:55  
Rawalpindi (BA) ..... 01:00  
Cairo (EA)

**EMERGENCIES**

**DOCTORS:**

Amman: .....  
Mahmoud Khalil Imran ..... 73172  
Fayz Hussein Jalouka ..... 24027

Zarqa: .....  
Hisham Hujassar ..... 82440

Irbid: .....  
Ameed Abu Ideh ..... 4468

**PHARMACIES:**

Amman: .....  
Al Salam ..... 36730  
Samer ..... 61898  
Kasaf ..... 78653  
Al Wafa ..... 67160

Zarqa: .....  
Al Qudsi .....  
Irbid: .....  
Talbouni ..... 52570

**TAXIS:**

Asfour ..... 23230  
Khalid ..... 23715  
Rania ..... 25095  
Siltan ..... 51998

**CULTURAL CENTRES**

American Centre ..... 41520

British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44285  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24849  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 65195  
Al Hussein Youth City ..... 67181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.W.M.A. ..... 64251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 843555/843666

**SERVICE CLUBS**

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.50 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

**MUSEUMS**

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal

Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays Tel. 30128.

**PRAYER TIMES**

Fajr ..... 3:26  
Sunrise ..... 5:01  
Dhuhr ..... 11:43  
'Asr ..... 3:22  
Maghreb ..... 6:25  
'Isha ..... 7:45

**LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES**

Saudi riyal ..... 99.2/99.4  
Lebanese pound ..... 73.1/73.9  
Syrian pound ..... 56.3/57.1  
Iraqi dinar ..... 726.6/733.3  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1198.6/1202.6  
Egyptian pound ..... 385.6/391.6  
Qatari riyal ..... 93.2/94  
UAE dirham ..... 92.3/93  
Omani riyal ..... 971.6/976.6  
U.S. dollar ..... 339/341  
U.K. sterling ..... 617.3/621

**W. German mark** ..... 136.3/137  
**Swiss franc** ..... 156.9/157  
**Italian lire** ..... 27.327  
(for every 100)

**French franc** ..... 56.987  
**Dutch guilder** ..... 123.1/123  
**Swedish crown** ..... 64.364  
**Belgian franc** ..... 82.2/82  
**Japanese yen** ..... 146.8/147  
(for every 100)

**USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

Ambulance (government) ..... 75111  
Civil Defence rescue (emergency) ..... 61111  
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2  
Municipal water service (emergency) ..... 37111-3  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Najdch roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency ..... 2111, 37777  
Airport information (ALIA) ..... 92205/92206  
Jordan Television ..... 73111  
Radio Jordan ..... 74111

Fire and fire, police ..... 25  
Fire headquarters ..... 2500  
Cablegram or telegram ..... 11

**Telephone:**

Information ..... 11  
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls ..... 11  
Overseas radio and satellite calls ..... 17  
Telephone maintenance and repair service ..... 11

**MARKET PRICES**

Tomatoes	70	50	Bananas	260	280
Eggplant	120	80	Apples (African, Japanese)	410	340
Potatoes (imported)	130	80	Apples (American, Chilean, Red)	430	380
Marrow (small)	180	120	Apples (American, Chilean, Green)	390	300
Marrow (large)	80	50	Apples (Double Red)	250	150
Cucumber (small)	180	120	Apples (Starline)	200	120
Cucumber (large)	80	60	Melons	120	80
Fagqous	130	90	Water Melons	60	150
Peas	230	150	Plums (Red)	210	150
Okra (Green)	260	200	Plums (Yellow)	210	100
Okra (Red)	260	200	Apricots	150	200
Onions (dry)	110	70	Cherries	500	150
Garlic	530	400	Lemons	180	100
Carrots	150	90	Oranges (Valencia, Waxed)	170	120
Potatoes (local)	120	80	Oranges (Waxed)	160	100
Grape leaves	250	200	Grapefruit	150	100
			Potatoes	300	200
			Fig	300	180
			Peach	250	180



مكتبة الامم

## Symposium on Public Relations and Advertising Exploring and assessing the state of the PR game

By Suzanne Zu'mut-Black  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Aug. 18 — Anyone be interested in the outcome of a symposium covering these areas, scheduled to be held during the next few months.

At the moment, however, the symposium on Public Relations and Advertising in Jordan is only in preparatory stages. The last of the steering committee's Monday evening, when copies of the papers to be submitted during the symposium were decided upon, and a list of invited speakers was drawn

up. The birth of some private public relations agencies — a new phenomenon in Jordan," Dr. Armouti explained. "It is important that we have a look there and explore what such agencies could contribute to the Jordanian society and market."

### Jordan's image

The Jordanian image abroad will also be discussed in its various aspects — cultural, touristic and possibly political. This image is a concern of the symposium because it is actually a public relations and advertising function, related to proper marketing of ideas.

The image projected is a joint responsibility of the ministries of

foreign affairs, information and tourism, and other public institutions, particularly *Alia*. A pressing need is felt, first for an assessment of the image Jordan already has abroad, and then for appropriate action.

The symposium is the first of its kind in the country, and is unusual also because it is initiated by a non-government agency.

"It is part of our policy at the (Yarmouk University) department to interact with society and help bring about public discussions of issues and matters that we see as vital and important to the Jordanian society, especially in areas related to public information and mass communication at large," Dr. Armouti said.

## U.K. firm to provide turf for Queen Alia Airport

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (J.T.) — The Rolawn Group of Companies announce recently that they have been awarded a sub-contract with a value in excess of £1 million, by the Geneco-Laing Joint Venture, for the landscaping works at the Queen Alia International Airport, near Amman.

The contract for the joint venture, for which Rolawn is a specialist sub-contractor, was awarded by the Jordanian Ministry of Transport, and is part of a programme of major works at the new airport, which is scheduled for completion by the middle of 1982. Rolawn are to be responsible for the provision of essential ground cover around all runways, aprons and taxiways, and the amenity landscaping around the main terminal buildings and approach motorways.

Although Rolawn have done a number of special projects in the Middle East and have developed market leadership in Britain with their quality Rolawn turf, the Jordanian contract is the largest of this nature they have undertaken so far.

In Britain, their custom-grown turf enjoys the highest reputation in the professional landscaping and amenity turf industries, and

they currently have over 500 acres of turf under cultivation at their three growing stations at Elvington near York, Trumpington, Cambridgeshire and Weston near Birmingham. Rolawn's U.K. projects include many top division football fields, golf courses, sports stadiums, public parks and commercial estates, and specially grown turf at York for the All England Tennis Club, Wimbledon.

Earlier this year, for the first time, Rolawn began a programme of providing their top quality lawn turf for the British domestic user.

Mr. Ken Dawson, managing director of Rolawn, said: "We have been working for some years on research and field trials, both here in Britain and overseas, to perfect our technical knowledge and experience in growing under the unusually harsh climatic conditions found in the Middle East and North Africa. The award of this important international airport project, which includes large areas of grass, shrubs and trees, acknowledges our advanced specialisation in this field, and we believe it reaffirms our claim to be at the forefront of this technically demanding but fast developing international market."

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### Badia police haul in contraband

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (Petra) — A patrol of the *badia* police force operating in was able after midnight last night to seize six camels loaded with 66 cartons of smuggled cigarettes, each carton containing fifty packets, together with two rifles. On Sunday, a patrol unit in the H-4 region seized smuggled goods worth a total of JD 45,000. The contraband included 226 television sets and 119 radio-cassette recorders. The contraband has been remanded to the customs authorities, while the smugglers have been referred to the proper authorities.

### Talhouni set for APU meetings

DAMASCUS, Aug. 18 (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talhouni will leave Amman for Damascus on Friday to participate in the meetings of the heads of the Arab parliamentary councils which will be held here at the headquarters of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) in Damascus on Aug. 23. The aim of the meeting is to coordinate the stands of Arab parliamentary delegations at international parliamentary conferences. Mr. Talhouni will also participate in the APU meeting which will begin in Damascus on Aug. 24 to discuss several Arab parliamentary issues.

### Draft projects law under review

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (Petra) — The economic committee of the National Consultative Council (NCC) will hold a meeting on Thursday to continue discussion of a draft law to set up an organisation to oversee major government projects. The committee will draw up recommendations on the draft law, to be referred to the full NCC for approval.

### SSC to finalise law

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (Petra) — The board of directors of the Social Security Corporation (SSC) will hold a meeting next Tuesday to discuss the last phase of the draft law amending the Social Security Law, to finalise the law in preparation for its referral to the prime minister's office for approval. The board will discuss the possibility of appointing an actuarial expert to assess the SSC's commitments and subscribers' privileges under the Social Security Law.

### Jordanian team to hydrology conference

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (Petra) — A delegation from the Natural Resources Authority, led by its director general, Mr. Yousef Al Nimri, yesterday left for Paris to take part in a 10-day international conference on hydrology and the management of water resources, organised by UNESCO and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO). Mr. Nimri told the Jordan News Agency Petra that the conference, starting today, would discuss the outline of a proposed plan for the third stage of an international hydrological programme. The conference will also discuss the activities for 1984-1989 of UNESCO in fields related to water resources, he added.

### Dam area afforestation

JERASH, Aug. 18 (Petra) — The Jerash District Agriculture Directorate has begun preparing land around the King Talal Dam and adjoining areas for the cultivation of forest trees in the coming season. The area to be cultivated is roughly 20,000 dunams.

### Irbid Governorate education offices

IRBID, Aug. 18 (Petra) — The Irbid Governorate Education Department has decided to open three educational offices, in Al Mashari', Aydayn and the city of Irbid, with the aim of stimulating educational and cultural activities in the governorate. Education Ministry officials at the governorate said that a list including the names of the schools which will be directly affiliated with these offices will be announced later on.

## DCA catalogues woes of Amman Airport

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (Petra) — all expectations, a spokesman for the Civil Aviation Department said today.

The spokesman explained that while in the first six months of 1980, incoming and departing flights at the airport totalled 9,840, the number for the same period in 1981 reached 12,632. He added that while 14,203 airliners crossed Jordanian airspace in the first six months of 1980, the number for the same period in 1981 reached 25,267. The number of passengers in the first period was 800,862, and in the second period 929,780, he said. While goods shipped via the airport was earlier about 100 tonnes a day, the quantity has now increased until on some days the

airport handles 450 to 500 tonnes, in addition to 120 tonnes of Bulgarian meat imported by Jordan daily. On normal days, the airport receives some 250 to 300 tonnes of goods, the spokesman said. He explained that the quantity of goods received by the airport has risen by a rate of up to 500 per cent, and that a number of employees have resigned because of the lack of the incentives for them to stay at work.

The spokesman said the airport's difficulties are not due merely to the staff shortage, but are also caused by a shortage of equipment, cranes and ware-

houses — which has reached the point that some 1,500 tonnes of goods are being stored in the open.

"In the past the number of bills of lading completed daily totalled 150, while they now number around 500," he said. (See related story on page 5)

## Action Bloc wins Madaba elections

MADABA, Aug. 18 (J.T.) — Madaba District Governor Jamal Al Momani has announced that the Action Bloc has won the Madaba municipal elections, followed by the Fraternity and Honest Citizenship blocs.

The winners were Mr. Ahmad Quteish, with 2,202 votes; Mr. Khaled Abu Hashish, 2,105 votes; Mr. Mohammad Abu Rajuh, 2,092 votes; Mr. Fayez Kassab Shakabnah, 2,084 votes; Mr. Hussein Nasr Abu Zar'i, 2,079; Mr. Fathi Al Dar'amsah, 2,078; Mr. Jamal Abu Al Ghanam, 2,052, and Mr. Faheid Al Shawabkah, 2,035 votes.

## Pilgrimage setup discussed

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (Petra) — Minister of the Interior Suleiman Arar today presided over a meeting to discuss arrangements for Jordanians joining the pilgrimage to Mecca in October. The meeting asserted the necessity of providing pilgrimage depots with the necessary services, such as drinking water and health centres.

## Labour adviser to be stationed at Jordan's Jeddah mission

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (Petra) — The Ministry of Labour has decided to appoint a labour adviser to the Jordan embassy in Jeddah as a result of the increasing number of Jordanian workers employed in Saudi Arabia. The number of Jordanians working in Saudi Arabia by the end of last year had grown to 140,000.

The labour adviser will offer all necessary services to the Jordanian workers and will keep track of the conditions of their employment. He will supply the Ministry of Labour with all information and statistics related to the labour market. The ministry has nominated Mr. Abdul Majid Al Sarayreh for the job.

## Jordan sends industrial wares to Damascus exposition

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (Petra) — Jordan will participate in the Damascus International Fair, which will open on Saturday. The Jordanian pavilion at the fair will feature industrial and agricultural products, most prominent among which are pharmaceutical products, carpets, solar heaters, foodstuffs, electronic equipment produced by the Royal Scientific Society and other wares.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

\* An exhibition of paintings by Ghassan Al Ashie, at the Holiday Inn hotel in Amman.

### Film

\* Films for children will be shown at 5 p.m., at the Soviet Cultural Centre, near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

### Play

\* "Flute Player", a play for children, will be presented at 5 p.m., at the Palace of Culture in the Sports City.

## FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

One bedroom, living and dining room, TV, telephone, centrally heated, located in lower Jabal Amman.

Tel. 811838, 22047.

## FOR SALE

FOUGEROLLE-TROCON announces the selling of house furniture, for more information please call: 813813 ext. 453 or visit the site during regular working hours. King Hussein Medical Centre, the Queen Alia Heart Institute Project.

## FOR RENT

For rent: A furnished ground floor in Shmelsani. Consists of one bedroom, salon, living room/dining room, verandas and accessories. Central heating system, telephone, well-kept garden and garage are included. For further information,

please contact Mr. Sami at 65804, all day.

## FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Two bedrooms, salon, dining, balcony, two bathrooms, and kitchen. Centrally heated with telephone and central video. Location: Jabal Amman, Abdoun area, near Orthodox Club.

Tel. 44648.

## APARTMENT FOR RENT

Fully-furnished, two bedrooms, salon, living and dining room. Centrally heated with telephone.

Jabal Amman, First Circle, Rainbow Street. Please contact: Tel. 24833, Amman.

## REQUIRED ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS

Applicants should be graduates, and fluent in English. Apply to Queen Civil Aviation Training Institute (beside the airport),

or Call: Tel. 94911.

## FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT

Three bedrooms, living room, sitting room, dining room, three bathrooms with garage, telephone, central heating, and garden. Location Shmelsani. Tel. 66880

## NEWLY DECORATED FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET

### NABER RESIDENCE

Fifth Circle, above La Casa

Contact: Tel. 63553, Aug. 19 or 20 and Tel. 25050, Aug. 21, 22 or 23. From 8 a.m. — 1 p.m.

## FOR RENT

Deluxe apartments with three bedrooms, independent central heating and lift. In Jabal Hussein, near Abdul Nasser Circle.

Please contact: Tel. 67664.

## TO LET

Twin-floor villa including 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms wall-to-wall carpeting and a large garden, opposite the University Hospital in Amman.

For further information please call: 62207 from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

## Gift from a few good men



THE UNITED States embassy's marine guard detachment has donated JD 75 to the YMCA-Palestinian orphan boys' summer camp now being held in Amman. The photo above shows (from left to right): Corporal Jeffrey Taylor; Mr. Alex

Ghammachi, director of the YMCA Service to Refugees in the Middle East, who received the donation; Sergeant Thomas Mosley; Corporal Eldridge Bertrand, and Sergeant Kurt Mohr. (Photo courtesy U.S. embassy)

## Certificate for Arab Wings

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (J.T.) — Arab Wings, the Jordanian charter airline, has been awarded a safety certificate for 1980, certifying that by Jan. 1 of this year it had accumulated 3,595,200 accident-free flying miles.

The certificate, granted by the U.S. National Business Aircraft Association (NBAA), reflects a high standard of professionalism on the part of flight and maintenance personnel. In making the award, NBAA President John Winant said: "I wish you all who contributed to your outstanding achievement in aviation many more years of successful operations."

Pilots who have passed 1 million fixed-wing accident-free miles for the first time will also receive a "Million Miller" tie-tac and cutlinks, to commemorate a significant milestone in safe business aviation flying, as soon as certification is completed.

## Bank deposit growth accelerates

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (Petra) — A spokesman for the Central Bank has said that deposits in banking institutions continued to grow in the first half of this year. The rate of growth in this period was 29.08 per cent greater than the rate during the same period last year, he said.

The total amount of credit facilities granted by Commercial banks to various sectors registered a noticeable increase of 24.04 per cent in the first half of this year compared to last year he added.

## State of the art

main objectives of the symposium will be to explore and assess the situation of public relations, advertising and marketing in Jordan, and the role of the Jordanian information industry.

During the allocated five days, participants are expected to discuss and formulate some ideas on different aspects of advertising. They will, for example, discuss ethics — involving criteria as credibility, honesty and the misuse of connotations in advertising.

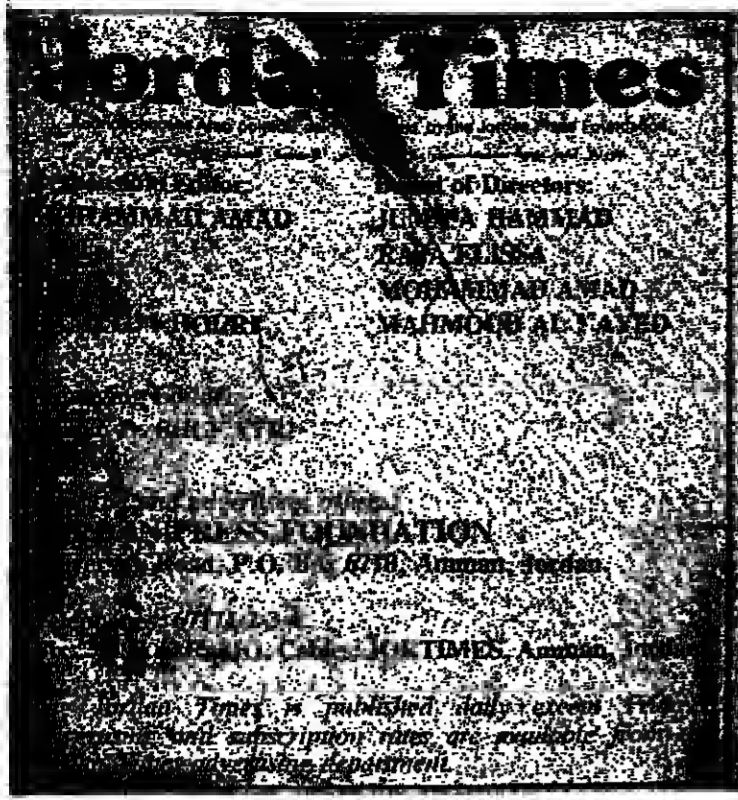
Other aspects of advertising will be tackled are the advertising of foreign products in Jordan and an assessment of the advertising market. Dr. Armouti, in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, cited some preliminary findings showing that most funds for foreign advertising in Jordan go to non-Jordanian agencies.

Participants will also study the state of the business, and promoting advertising agencies. They will include legal and administrative impediments, and what is done to develop this vital part of the economy.

Dr. Armouti believes that advertising is underemphasised in the Jordanian economy. It has importance, he said, since it is one of the main sources of revenue. The area has developed greatly in the last five years, concurrently with the development in the areas of commerce, tourism and industry. A serious attempt has been taken to dissect or analyse advertising, he remarked.

Public relations, which will be another major part of the symposium, will be discussed in depth, and ideas will be formulated concerning promotional public relations work. Government information is also a topic. "We have witnessed the





### Pass the hot sauce

WE SUGGESTED in this space a few days ago -- and backed our words with a bet of two falafel sandwiches -- that within months at most the United States would lift its suspension of delivery of the F-15 and F-16 military planes destined for Israel. We were wrong. It only took about one more week for the suspension to be lifted. That, in itself, is not surprising. There was never any doubt that the planes would be delivered. What is surprising, however, is the statement made by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig that the U.S. had not reached a conclusion as to whether the Israeli raids against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the Palestinian districts of Beirut were offensive or defensive. "It wasn't necessary to make a legal or juridical decision" on Israel's use of the American planes, Mr. Haig said.

Wasn't it? We have been told that America is a nation of laws, not of men; and we would have thought that the use of American planes by foreign countries should conform to the clear American legal requirements that such planes be used only for defensive purposes. Is Mr. Haig telling the world that the Americans are prepared to suspend their own legal system for the sake of Israel, but invoke it in other cases, such as when the United States suspended arms shipments to Turkey after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus?

We are not surprised, because we have grown accustomed to the dual morality that America applies to Israel and to the rest of the world. But we are once again amazed that the American leadership can conduct its foreign policy in this manner, on the one hand, and then turn to the Arabs, on the other hand, and ask them to join the United States in a crusade against communism. The capacity of the United States leadership to make a mockery of its own moral and legal standards is larger than we had previously thought.

We like our falafel sandwiches with plenty of hot sauce.

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

**AL RA'Y:** In his comprehensive speech yesterday to the first Mu'ta University police graduates, King Hussein drew attention to several concepts and ideas which, as a whole, constitute firm traditions through which Jordan has achieved a degree of progress. This has made the Jordanian experiment a unique example of what a people believing in their leadership can achieve.

The first of these concepts is that our battle with the Zionist enemy is the first challenge facing this country, and that this ferocious battle can never end except through more persistent work, sacrifice, patience and loyalty. His Majesty affirmed that the qualified and capable citizen is the best resource for this battle and for building the nation's inherent power.

Thus came the idea of the Mu'ta University to provide its students with a combination of academic and military studies in response to the need to keep pace with the accelerating scientific advancement. This will qualify the university to be truly a factory of men and leaders in a country destined to wage the battle of liberation and construction at the same time.

Furthermore, the choice of the location of the university came to affirm the second concept raised by King Hussein, namely the need to achieve justice in distributing the gains of development. The university will provide the south with its needs of specialists and researchers. And this is an opportunity to exploit the resources available in the area.

Finally, King Hussein's instructions to the graduates to be friends of the citizens came to assert the third concept, namely giving priority to protecting the citizens' freedom and property and respecting their rights.

King Hussein said that the preoccupation of fraternal Iraq in its just war with Iran did not prevent it from participating in constructing this new university. This is an affirmation of the unique relationship which links the Jordanian and Iraqi peoples and an expression of the Jordanian people's pride in the heroic deeds of the Iraqi army in the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

**AL DUSTOUR:** In his speech yesterday at the graduation ceremony of the first student graduates of the Police Sciences at Mu'ta University, King Hussein wanted to lay down the foundations of proper national action represented in the preparation for the battle of liberation, as well as in the responsibility of development and construction.

Our battle with the enemy is continuing, and it dictates on us to be prepared; and to build the power which can enable us to rescue our lands and holy places through exerting more persistent efforts and sincere commitment, which requires the maximum degree of giving and sacrifice.

King Hussein was eager to link the past of Mu'ta and its geographic location with a university representing a qualitative step in the field of education, and which also links development with military studies so that it can become, as King Hussein put it, a factory for men and leaders who are well trained in science and technology.

The establishment of Mu'ta University also represents the trend towards the distribution of the development gains in a fair way throughout the country's areas.

King Hussein also said that fraternal Iraq's material contribution to the establishment of Mu'ta University, to be a military and civilian university, is an affirmation of the significance of pan-Arab participation in building the inherent Arab power and development projects in Jordan -- which is confronting the enemy on the longest lines of confrontation.

Jordan under the leadership of King Hussein will remain loyal to its principles and will continue to shoulder its responsibilities towards the Palestine cause.

### LETTER TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

We at Astra Contracting Co., would like to congratulate the new occupants of Alia employees housing project which was inaugurated by His Majesty King Hussein on Aug. 11, 1981.

It was stated in the Jordan Times on both Aug. 11 and Aug. 12 that the project cost JD 6.5 million. Credit was given to all the banks involved as well as the guarantor of the loans to finance the project.

To set the record straight, the contract was awarded to Astra Contracting Co., at JD 3.6 million, whereas the actual cost upon completion came to JD 6.7 million. The fact that we sustained such a large loss for the sake of completion deserves some recognition. Don't you think?

Both of your articles neglected to mention the designers, consultants, the contractors and the board of directors of the Alia Employees Housing Society, without whose concerted and continuous efforts this project would never have become a reality.

Shouldn't credit be given where it is due?

Sincerely,  
Astra Contracting Co. Ltd.,  
Miqdad H. Annab,  
General Manager

# SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

## Consumer protection (Part 2 of 3)

By Dr. Awn Rifai

IN JORDAN, the parties so far involved in consumer protection are the producers, the official authorities and the consumers. The roles played by these parties overlap due to the absence of a clear perception and definition of what is to be done, and due to the restricted capability of the parties to fulfil their duties because of the confines of the rules and regulations and the scarcity of the resources.

The producer has the primary responsibility for protecting the consumer. He has to make sure that whatever he is producing satisfies the need of the public, and that it is produced in this understanding. Should he adopt the policy of producing items while ignoring their ultimate use, he will be faced with the problem of persuading the customers in adapt their needs to suit the product, which is not a straightforward task. If this happens, the consumer has to be doubly protected, in relation to the product and the misleading of the producer.

Obviously this role cannot be

played by the official authorities, who cannot take sides in this matter. But it can be very well performed by a consumer protection society. Even if the producer were sincerely willing to serve the customers' needs, he would not always be in a position to freely do that. The framework of his operations is marked by producing quality items at an economical cost. What is satisfactory for one consumer might not be so for another. This goes along for quality, reliability, price and features of the item. The producer cannot supply an unlimited variety of items for every single customer, and he cannot go to the other extreme and supply one single item to suit everybody's taste.

The ideal policy is to resort to compromise. A variety of items within certain ranges of features, quality and price have to be made available. All of these items might pass the tests of the official authorities, but the task of advising the public on what to choose for every specific use should be left to the consumer protection society.

In scientific research, there is no ideal universal solution that applies for every conceivable situation considered. Every case has to be treated on its own merits and a compromise solution is usually adopted for the specific need envisaged. This is what the researchers tell the producers when asked for their advice on a certain product. Thus some market research on the needs of the public has to precede the production stage. A consumer protection society can assist in such a research, and can act as a liaison between the customer and the producer. It assists the public to define their requirements, and advises the producers as to the market needs and the specifications of what to offer the customer. The producers would welcome such a move, since only then will they go ahead with their operations with more security. They will be working under the guidance of the same body that is monitoring their activities and directing the public.

The consumer protection society will have close contacts

with similar bodies in other countries. The experience of those bodies can be relayed to the local consumers and producers. An abundance of information regarding the products, the public's preferences and tastes, the production processes, the current and future trends as well as the agents and businessmen can be conveyed to the local market via the society. The society can also act as a reference centre for providing information on consumer affairs in the country or abroad. This will enrich the whole process of producing and consuming in Jordan, as well as assist the businessmen in other countries in getting to know about the local trade.

This inter-linking of the Jordanian consumer with his counterpart abroad helps to provide better quality products at reasonable costs.

From what has been mentioned above it becomes clear that the role of the consumer protection society starts at the producer side. The relationship between the society and the

producer should be of a more intimate nature than that between the producer and the official authorities, or that between the producer and the public. Once this relationship gets well established, the producers themselves will start seeking the help of the society to endorse their products, to offer them advice on the requirements of the customers, and to consult them on matters of mutual benefit. They will also cooperate with the society in handling some affairs pertaining to the public's complaints, and any other matters that may arise between them and the official authorities.

This adds a new dimension to the significance of the term "consumer protection", which will then incorporate "producer protection" as well. The task of the consumer protection society will not be to penalise the offending producer, but rather to help him offer the public what they need, and at a cost within their reach, to everybody's ultimate advantage.

## Palestinian Self-determination: The right and the principle

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Jordan Times continues the daily publication of major excerpts of H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan's new book: Palestinian Self-determination.

BY THE TIME of Israel's military occupation of the West Bank in the War of June 1967, the territorial sovereignty in that area still remained in suspense. However, it may be argued that the circumstances in which the last territorial sovereign, Turkey, relinquished its sovereignty over it, showed that its political future was to be determined according to the wishes of the peoples of the area, i.e., the principle of self-determination of peoples.

### The Period 1967-80

Israel purported to apply Israeli domestic law to the Old City of Jerusalem and its environs by the administrative measures of 'municipal unification' taken in June 1967, pursuant to Israeli legislation. This was reinforced by the Knesset legislation of 30 July 1980 which purportedly and superfluously purported to declare that the 'complete and united' City of Jerusalem was the capital of the State of Israel. The validity of these measures has been challenged and condemned by the international community by Resolutions adopted in the UN General Assembly on numerous occasions since 1967. Israel's claims so to act seem to be based exclusively upon Biblical and historic rights. These are really claims to annex territory within 'Eretz Israel', based on the Old Testament. They have convinced no State and have created an adverse reaction in the USA. Israel's reiteration by domestic (Knesset) enactment in July 1980 has led to general international condemnation. With that annexation of the whole of Jerusalem by Israel this study is not concerned, except to the extent that it exposes certain Israeli religious metaphysical arguments that may be used later in conjunction with Israel's 'security', to deny any measure of autonomy, let alone Arab statehood, for the territories and the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip with which this study is concerned.

That Israel has acquired territorial sovereignty in those areas is not sustainable in international law. Conquest, aggressive or defensive, does not confer title. No recognition has been accorded by States to cure that initial and grave defect in legal title to those territories. The resort to armed force is, today, not the concern solely of the State so acting or of the State at which it is directed. Resort to armed force now concerns the whole community of States and not merely the UN membership. Not only has the international community of States declined recognition of the title of Israel in the West Bank and Gaza, but they have more positively, expressly, and repeatedly, declined to do so. The Security Council in Resolution 242 of 22 November 1967 and in later Resolutions, acting on behalf of the whole membership of the UN (147 States) has affirmed the principle that Israel withdraw its armed forces from territories occupied in the recent (1967) conflict. Such Resolutions lie within the competence of the Security

Council under the Charter and impose legal obligations upon Israel. This is not a matter of change of a regime in a territory, but the exercise of extensive powers of control over 700,000 Arab inhabitants of the West Bank and 500,000 in the Gaza Strip, governing their daily lives in detail.

We thus have a position in which a State, Israel, in 1967 seized by force territory which was destined, under the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Palestine Mandate, for the nationhood of the inhabitants. This seizure has not attracted the recognition of States and has, on the contrary, evoked repeated calls by Resolutions of the organs of the UN for the withdrawal of that State from the territories in question. That is to delineate the present legal position in the stark terms. There have been many acts on the part of Israel, whether of making new settlements of Israelis in the occupied areas, or violations of the Geneva (Fourth) Convention of 1949 according protection to civilians in occupied territory, which have evoked the repeated condemnation of the organs of the UN. To all of these Resolutions Israel has, to date, paid no heed. It thus becomes relevant to determine the legal nature of Israel's presence in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights, the limits of its legal authority therein, and whether Israel's acts, of which complaint has been made, can be justified in law.

### Occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, 1967-80

The classic example of military occupation is the occupation of the territory, or part of it, of one belligerent State by the armed forces of the adversary State, in the course of an armed conflict between them. From about the mid-nineteenth century the distinction between military occupation and annexation of territory became part of the customary international Law of War. This distinction is explicit in the partial codification of the customary Law of War effected by the Hague Convention No. IV of 1907, and the annexed Regulations, Articles 42 to 56. The Hague Convention No. IV and the annexed Regulations of 1907 have been considered, since the Judgement of the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal of 1946, as expressing the existing customary Law of War or Land hindling all belligerents. The Articles relating to military occupation do not define it adequately. Most jurists, in their writing on the subject, are not informative in their analysis of the concept of military occupation, except to indicate that it is temporary and military. In the Hague Regulations, 1907, Article 42 articulates the moment at which territory is 'considered occupied'. It is occupied 'when actually placed under the authority of the hostile army'. The territorial extent of the occupation is defined as 'only (to) the territory where such authority has been established and is in a position to assert itself. As to the division of

### By H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan

authority between the occupant State and the adversary State the territory of which has been occupied, Article 43 provides:

The authority of the power of the State having passed *de facto* into the hands of the Occupant, the latter shall do all in its power to restore, and ensure, as far as possible, public order and safety, respecting at the same time, unless absolutely prevented, the law in force in the country.

The main legal question in this context is whether the West Bank and Gaza Strip are occupied territories at the present time for the purpose of these instruments. The answer to that question controls the legality of the current activities of Israel in a number of respects. Thus the establishment of 106 new Jewish settlements in the West Bank, housing some 91,000 Jews, and 1,000 in the Gaza strip at the present time, and the planned establishment of new settlements to house a further 120-

ation presents unique and unusual features, but falls to be considered and resolved only within the international law system as it existed and as it has developed until 1980.

It is probably common ground between the disputants that the territory under scrutiny was not *terra nullius* at any time since 1920. Territorial sovereignty had been relinquished by the Ottoman Empire, but from 1920 it was destined for the inhabitants. In 1948-9 both Israel and Jordan gained effective control and authority in their separate parts of the Mandate territory of Palestine. As a result of armed force during an armed conflict, the State of Israel emerged as a fact, and later obtained recognition. Jordan's title to the West Bank was not recognized, except by two States. Under present principles of international law conquest does not confer title, and occupation is not annexation. Occupied ter-

ritory may not be annexed, i.e. subjected to sovereignty, during belligerency. The opinion of the overwhelming majority of States, as expressed repeatedly in U.N. General Assembly Resolutions, is that Israel is in military occupation of territories, namely the West Bank and East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip, and in the Golan Heights, where the sovereignty remains vested in Syria. Is Israel able to make good its contention that the law of belligerent occupation does not apply in the West Bank and Gaza?

The Israeli presence in the territory known as the Golan Heights, from 1967 until the present time, is a manifest case of Israeli belligerent occupation of a territory of a foreign State, namely, Syria, the sovereignty of which is not in dispute. Thus, in the Golan Heights it would be difficult, as a matter of law, for Israel to resist the obligations placed upon it by international law as a military occupant. Both Syria and Israel are bound by the Hague Regulations of 1907, appended to the Hague Convention No. IV of that year, on 'The Law and Customs of War on Land'. This instrument reflects the customary Law of War and it matters not that neither Israel nor Syria existed as a State at the time of that Convention. Likewise, both Syria and Israel are parties to the Geneva (Fourth) Convention of 1949 relating to civilians. Syria ratified that Convention in 1953 and Israel in 1951. The fact that general hostilities may have ceased

**"The modern right of self-determination of peoples can not be accommodated with the right of a belligerent occupant for a protracted period after the cessation of hostilities. One or other has to give way. Thus, Israeli claims that they had decolonized the West Bank and Gaza territories, formerly subject to the British Mandate, is no answer in law to the modern right of self-determination of peoples, as elaborated in the U.N. Declarations on General Principles of International Law established by the U.N. General Assembly in 1970."**

Likewise, Security Council Resolution 242 of 22 November 1967, operative Paragraph 1 (f), calls for the 'withdrawal of Israel's armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict'. It follows that it requires Israel, as a matter of legal obligation, to withdraw from its occupation of the Golan Heights. Meanwhile, Israel lies under an obligation to observe the law of occupation, qualified as mentioned above.

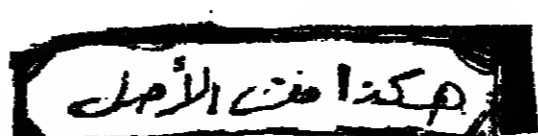
Occupation is a factual, military and temporary situation, which confers legal rights and imposes legal duties upon the occupant. These rights and duties determine the occupant's authority and jurisdiction over the territory occupied, its inhabitants and their property. Where the territory occupied was previously under effective *de facto* control and administration of an adversary State, the territorial sovereignty of which, in relation to that territory was not recognized, and was probably in suspense, then it would seem that such occupant is properly subject to the international law of belligerent occupation for as long as a state of belligerency exists, subject to the operation of Article 6 of the Geneva (Civilians) Convention recited above, and the impact of the right of self-determination of peoples. The inhabitants of the West Bank were Jordan citizens before 1967, are treated as such by Israel, and have remained such since that date. They owed, and still have, allegiance to Jordan, were governed by, and paid taxes to, its Government, and were in every way subject to the internal law of that State. The inhabitants of the West Bank are now subject to the military government rule of Israel, which acquired a presence in that territory by military force, whether defensive or not. Israel and Jordan remain in a *de jure* belligerent relationship, whilst *de facto* peaceful relations have existed for some time. Israel has never purported to annex the West Bank, but it has without doubt taken many measures in that territory in relation to persons and property that are consistent only with territorial sovereignty and cannot be brought within the limits of the law of belligerent occupation. The argument that international law permits Israel to take measures in relation to the inhabitants of the West Bank and

Gaza limited only by the extent the threat posed to Israeli security from any quarter, will not stand. The Hague Convention of 1907 had taken into account 'military circumstances' and the Geneva (Civilians) Convention of 1949 makes express reference to cases where 'military necessity' is in part of any provision. Otherwise the provisions of the Convention are, by Article 1, to be observed 'in all circumstances'. It may be taken into account that the Mandatory's Emergency Regulations of 1945, which are based upon by the Israeli authorities, part of the law still applicable to the former Mandated territories were framed by Great Britain as part of the internal domestic law of that territory, to deal with orders within Palestine under the Mandate. No question of an international armed conflict during the Mandate. Emergency Regulations were framed before the Geneva Convention of 1949 existed.

It is therefore possible to report, in international law, U.N. Resolutions adopted in 1967 until 1980 in their required assertions that Israel is required to apply, and is bound by, the requirements of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and the Geneva (Civilians) Convention in particular, in all its activities in the West Bank and Gaza and in relation to the Palestinian inhabitants of those territories considered 'protected persons' under Article 4 thereof. There would also seem to be a considerable volume of evidence that during the past few years Israel has, in many instances, both in relation to persons and property, violated the Geneva (Civilians) Convention. This is a matter in addition to Israel's purported annexation of 'unified' municipal administration of Jerusalem and its environs where different legal considerations arise.

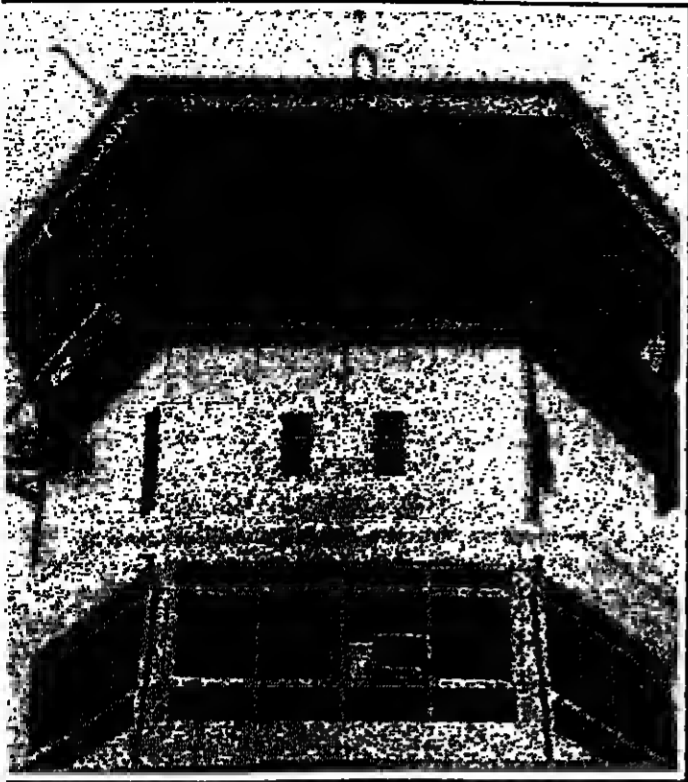
### The Principle of Right of Self-Determination of Peoples

This principle is forward looking and has generated a considerable variety of views among jurists. It is discernible in embryonic form in President Wilson's Fourteen Points which preceded and informed the Covenant of the League of Nations. It has been dismissed somewhat cursorily by some writers as a political principle of dangerous elasticity and imprecision, and often revolutionary in its application. The Mandate system itself, as seen in Article 22 of the Covenant of the League, brought one important aspect of this principle into international law as part of the international movement to reduce and limit the perpetuation of the colonial system. The latter stands in opposition to the principle of self-determination of peoples. The Mandate system can now be seen as a midway stage between the acceptance and the rejection of the colonial system of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Palestine, which embraced under the Mandate, both the West Bank and Gaza Strip territories, was considered by the framers of the Covenant to contain a community that 'had reached a stage of development where its interests as an independent nation could be provisionally recognized and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as it was able to stand alone'.





# Traffic jam in the air: the view from the tower



control tower, opened two years ago

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is the third in a series of articles on Amman Airport by Phyllis Hughes.

"Controlling aircraft," said the airport official, "is like playing three-dimensional chess."

One could quite see what he meant. Air traffic controllers operating at Amman Airport have to fill out slips of paper recording the flight number, the flying time and the altitude of each plane. They then have to bear in mind other aircraft flying in the same direction — perhaps at a slower speed — planes crossing over the route, and then of course they remember simply to look out of the window to watch the aircraft

coming in.

The present system is very old-fashioned, and particularly cumbersome at an airport taking the volume of traffic Amman does now.

It was all fine when the airport opened in 1954, and the occasional propeller aircraft could be talked down by the controller looking out of his office window.

But now Amman Airport handles hundreds of thousands of aircraft every year. Often the 15 air traffic controllers at Amman will be handling 30 aircraft in a single hour.

A spokesman for the Civil Aviation Department said that it was acutely short of skilled controllers.

"It takes around five years to train a controller to the point where he has instinctive judgment as well as textbook knowledge," he said.

The tower at Amman, opened around two years ago because of increasing traffic there, runs by what is called procedural control.

When an aircraft flies towards Jordan it is handled by the area control centre. It begins its descent from perhaps 33,000 feet, and when it reaches 5,000 it is handed over to the control tower at the airport.

The controllers rely on instrument information and visual control — at the moment they have no radar equipment.

The system is outmoded for the amount of traffic it handles, and tenders have been floated for the provision on radar equipment.

At the moment international rules dictate that there must be a 10-15 minute gap between aircraft movements. With radar installed this could be cut to one minute.

"Once we have radar we could be running 10 times the number of aircraft we do now," said the department spokesman. "This will make the whole operation quicker and easier."

Jordan's 35 air traffic controllers have a difficult job. Amman is on the route of many major airlines flying to the Gulf, India and even the Far East. It is also a crossroads for traffic flying on an east-west route. The controllers have to handle all flights handed over by Damascus, Baghdad and Jeddah control, and steer them safely through Jordanian airspace.

To its credit, Amman Airport's safety record is an excellent one. There have been only two major accidents there — and none in the

recent past. Although the airport handles 30 times the amount of traffic it was designed, for the controllers still succeed in maintaining safety as their number one priority.

Their justifiable caution means that there are often delays. Better to hold an aircraft circling at 5,000 feet for 10 minutes, than cause an accident.

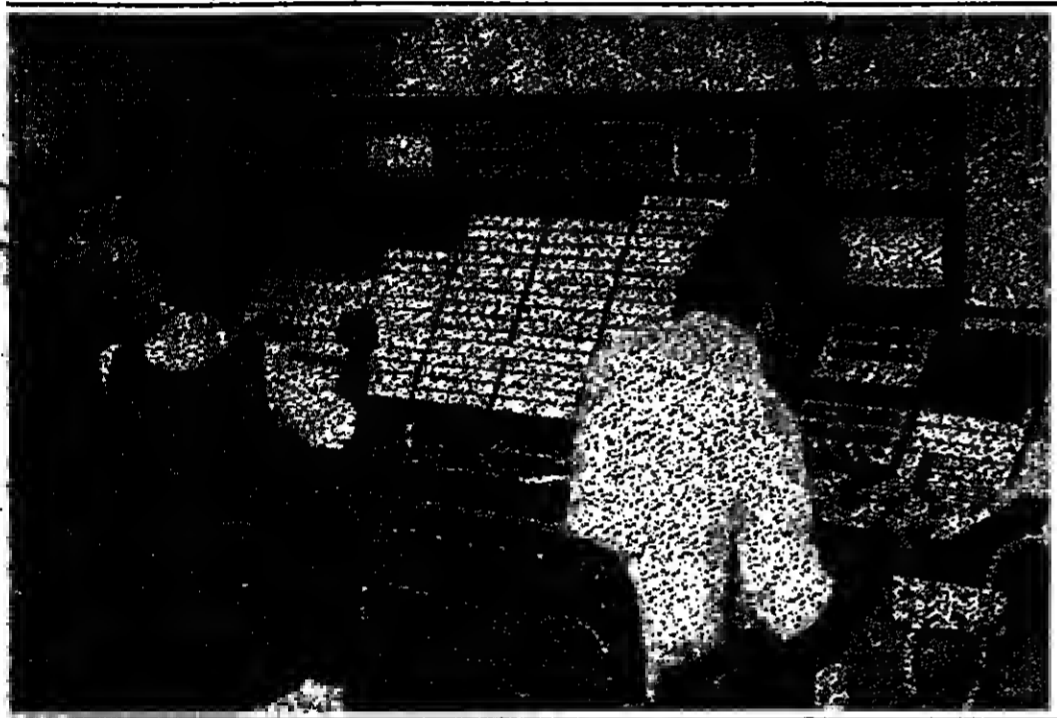
Delays are also caused by other air traffic control centres. Amman Airport is frequently told by Greek authorities that they will only accept a limited number of planes an hour. Strikes or slow-downs, such as the recent one by British controllers, also affect flights from Amman.

"Flying from Jordan to Europe



involves the plane passing through several different air zones," the spokesman said. "It is highly complex, and a far more sophisticated process than the average passenger appreciates. Travellers always complain about the fact that flights are

unduly delayed, although this isn't actually true. Many of the holdups are in the interest of their safety." When the new Queen Alia International Airport is opened next year, it is hoped that some of the new radar equipment will be available for use.



rollers have to fill out flight data slips for each plane



Remember to look out the window! (Staff photos by Harout Baligkian)

## DIALOGUE!

The Jordan Times wants to promote a dialogue on local issues among our readers. While we are currently publishing a series on various aspects of the situation at Amman Airport, we would like to hear the views of interested parties and the public at large about their experiences with the airport. Whether you are a frequent or occasional air traveller, a foreign airline's local representative, a travel agency or simply an interested reader, the Jordan Times would like to publish your views of the present situation at Amman Airport, and comments on how you think it can be improved. Send your typewritten comments to the Editor, the Jordan Times, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan. Comments will be edited only for style and grammar, and should be signed with the author's name and address.

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# ECONOMY

## 'Everybody is flexible' at OPEC's gathering

GENEVA, Aug. 18 (R) — An OPEC caucus struggled today to agree on an oil pricing deal and Libyan Oil Minister Abdussalam Zagar said all sides were being flexible.

Earlier in the informal bargaining before an OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) conference tomorrow, Saudi Arabia met resistance to its demand that any new OPEC price agreement should result in top crude oil prices coming down, delegates said.

Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said last night he did not see how he could explain a cut in his price to Venezuela's congress.

Asked during a lunch break about resistance to the Saudis, Mr. Zagar told reporters: "Everybody is being flexible."

He said today's talks, involving most of the 13 OPEC Ministers and including Saudi Arabia's Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, made some progress towards a unified OPEC price.

Mr. Zagar said there was a

strong possibility the ministers would progress far enough to be able to turn tomorrow's formal session, billed as a consultative meeting to consider the present oil glut, into an extraordinary OPEC conference.

Such a meeting would have the power to set new prices. The present price ranges from \$32 for a barrel charged by Saudi Arabia to around \$40 asked by African exporters of top grades of crude oil.

The moderate Saudis want a narrower range with a common benchmark and quality differentials of a few dollars.

Such a unified price system would be the basis of a Saudi-backed formula to spare the world further "oil shocks" by raising prices gradually in line with agreed indices of the West's economic performance.

With the Saudis reluctant to add much to their price, unification means some top prices would be cut.

The Saudis have a strong bargaining hand. Buyers have walked

away from millions of barrels of higher-priced oil as world demand has plunged in recent months, but not from the cut-price Saudi crude.

The Saudis have said they will not cut their share of nearly half OPEC's total production of 22 million barrels a day (b/d) to help the others fight the prevailing glut, until prices are unified.

Algerian Minister Belkacem Nabi told reporters it was too early to say whether real progress was being made, adding that Sheikh Yamani had not said so far how high he was ready to set his price.

In the lobby yesterday Sheikh Yamani said he certainly saw no cause to go above \$34. A deal setting prices between a Saudi \$34 base and a \$37 ceiling is among proposals being considered, according to OPEC President Dr. Subroto of Indonesia.

Despite the cuts at the top which that would entail, such a deal would probably add 2.5 per cent to the current weighted average OPEC price of around \$34.25.

## Good deal for Du Pont

WILMINGTON, Delaware, Aug. 18 (R) — The chairman of Du Pont Company said today that the oil, coal, gas, uranium and other natural resources of Conoco, purchased this month in the largest corporate takeover in history, were worth twice what Du Pont paid for them.

Conoco's proven reserves include more than 1.7 billion barrels of oil, 3.7 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, 14.3 billion tons of coal, and 93 million tons of uranium concentrate.

Company shareholders formally approved the \$7.6 billion takeover yesterday. Du Pont Chairman Edward Jefferson told them they had paid about \$88 per share for Conoco, the ninth largest oil concern and second largest coal producer in the United States.

Mr. Jefferson later told reporters he had no plans to sell Conoco's reserves.

## Gold rises, dollar continues to fall

LONDON, Aug. 18 (R) — The price of gold rose to around \$420 an ounce today as the dollar continued its recent slide on European foreign exchange markets.

Earlier this month gold fell to just over \$390 an ounce during the U.S. currency's surge to record heights when traders were buying dollars to take advantage of high U.S. interest rates.

But a market feeling that the dollar then became overvalued has prompted traders to sell the U.S. currency, making gold a more attractive investment again, dealers said.

On the London bullion market gold jumped from \$413 an ounce at last night's close to \$422.5 at the morning fix before dropping back to 418.5 at the close. It

finished the day in Zurich at 420.5.

The dollar fell sharply on international currency markets today, continuing yesterday's declines sparked by a market feeling that the U.S. currency has become overvalued after recent gains, dealers said.

In London, the dollar drifted down to 2.4735 West German marks from 2.4970 at the close yesterday and to 5.9050 French francs from 5.9850 yesterday. The pound sterling rose to \$1.8375 from yesterday's 1.8230.

Dealers said expectations that OPEC nations would agree to lower oil prices at this week's meeting in Geneva had boosted the currencies of non-oil producing nations, including the West

German mark and the Japanese yen.

The pound was also buoyed since dealers anticipate that prices of its North Sea oil will rise if OPEC nations agree on a new price package. North Sea oil prices follow those of Saudi Arabia which are currently undercutting other OPEC producers.

Saudi Arabia will increase its prices if the other, predominantly African, producers agree to bring their own prices down to create a unified OPEC price system.

Dealers doubted whether today's sharp fall in the dollar signalled a major reversal after its recent strong performance. High interest rates in the United States will continue to underpin the U.S. currency, they said.

In Zurich, dealers said market speculation that dollar assets due to be handed back today by the U.S. authorities to Iran might have contributed to the dollar's declines. The assets, valued at over a billion dollars, were among those frozen at the time of the U.S. hostage crisis.

The U.S. currency has risen by 20 per cent against most other major currencies this year, lifted by high interest rates and optimism about U.S. economic prospects.

But the dollar dropped unexpectedly last Wednesday in a wave of profit taking by dealers. It then recovered some of its lost ground only to fall back again just as suddenly yesterday afternoon.

## The other Mitterrand: A capitalist

By Terry Dodsworth

PARIS: Not many French company chairmen are prepared to go on the record these days with open criticism of nationalisation. But Mr. Jacques Mitterrand, brother of the Socialist President and one of the country's top industrialists, had no hesitation when curious journalists tackled him shortly after the elections. "I am not sure that nationalisation is a matter of real urgency, or of fundamental importance," he said.

What makes Mr. Mitterrand's remark even more piquant is the fact that he happens to be head of Aerospatiale, one of the longest-established of the present set of state companies.

After five years at the helm of this aerospace conglomerate, manufacturer of a variegated clutch of missiles, airliners, helicopters and space rockets, he obviously considers that state ownership is largely irrelevant to France's industrial needs.

He recently likened the argument about nationalisation to the 15th century debate on the sex of angels, carried on blindly while the Turks were taking Byzantium.

Although Mr. Mitterrand has no liking for state companies, he has been showing that they can work. He was hauled into Aerospatiale by President Giscard d'Estaing five years ago when the group was staggering through a period of prodigious losses, gobbling up subsidies as it went. By 1979 it was back on an even keel, and last year it earned a modest, but respectable, profit of FF138 million (\$24 million).

Mr. Mitterrand's period with the group is a good illustration of the tough, businesslike management approach which was brought to bear on the state sector during Mr. Giscard's presidency. Unlike his two predecessors,

General de Gaulle and Mr. Georges Pompidou, President Giscard was not afflicted by will-of-the-wisp dreams for big national prestige projects. Some of these programmes, such as the TGV high-speed train or the operation of the Concorde, were allowed to continue. But in general the state companies were told to shake themselves up and show

*The French President's brother, Jacques, heads one of the longest-established state companies, Aerospatiale. Unlike Francois Mitterrand, he is no great believer in nationalisation.*

the same competitive drive as the private sector.

At Aerospatiale, there was a clear need to stop the financial haemorrhage which had led to losses of FF2.4 billion between 1972 and 1978. Derived from a series of mergers which brought together four separate companies nationalised in 1936, Aerospatiale was reckoned to be over-manned and under-managed for the size of its business in the mid-1970s.

The most recent of its amalgamations, in 1970, had not been

fully digested, and it was suffering from the failure of French policy in the civil airliner field — construction of the Caravelle, though a technically sound aircraft, had had to be abandoned, while the Concorde had proved to be a financial disaster.

Mr. Mitterrand was not the obvious choice for tackling Aerospatiale's problems. At that time he had no direct industrial experience. An air force general, his whole career had been in the armed services, first flying with the British in the Second World War and later being appointed second-in-command of the strategic nuclear force by President de Gaulle — at a time, ironically, when his brother was campaigning hard against the nuclear deterrent. In the early 1970s he commanded the Strategic Air Force.

Although this air force background meant a first hand knowledge of Aerospatiale's weapons division, Mr. Mitterrand's appointment seems to have been

serendipitous. The group more international. A man with considerable overseas experience (apart from the war years, he served with the French delegation at NATO for a time), he is regarded as "condemned to export" because of the limitations of the French domestic market.

The group's helicopter division, for example, now claims to be the third largest in the world, partly through its policy of manufacturing in the U.S., where it has won a number of big orders.

In some ways, these policies reveal the differences between Mr. Mitterrand and his brother, a career politician who has arrived in power with his commitment to nationalisation slightly tarnished but still intact. The emphasis of the President's industrial thinking is on the other side of the scale to Aerospatiale's job-paring, internationalist approach.

Yet the two men remain very similar, quite apart from the striking physical likeness. Separated by only two years — at 63 Jacques was two years the President's junior — and members of a closely-knit family, they both have an enormous will to succeed.

Each has come a long way from the relatively humble railwayman's cottage where they were reared on a diet of books, religion and self-help. "We both have the desire to build something," says Jacques. And they have.

Financial Times news feature

LONDON, Aug. 18 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.		
One sterling	1.8305/20	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2164/67	Canadian dollar
	2.4910/30	West German marks
	2.7600/50	Dutch guilders
	2.1690/1710	Swiss francs
	40.45/55	Belgian francs
	5.9250/9350	French francs
	1233.00/1236.00	Italian lire
	228.85/229.05	Japanese yen
	5.2720/30	Swedish crowns
	6.1600/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.8250/8300	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	418.00/419.00	U.S. dollars.

LONDON, Aug. 18 (R) — Equities closed slightly easier although above the day's lowest levels in moderate trading, dealers said. At 1500 the FT index was down 1.4 at 571.5.	
Leading industrials saw falls of between 2p and 4p in Guest Keen, ICI, Tube Investment and Glaxo. Unilever was a firm feature, however, adding 25p at 651p following better than expected interim results.	
Gold shares were firm with the bullion price and heavyweight issues added up to 200 cents.	
Government bonds closed with net falls of around 1/2 point after showing a firmer trend during slow morning trading as sterling gained against the dollar. Dealers said receding hopes of easier U.S. interest rates as fed funds firmed to around 20 pct led to the afternoon lower tendency.	
Electricals recovered from opening losses to end little changed, although Plessey were up a net 4p at 393p. Oils closed off their lows, with falls of 4p apiece in BP and Ultramar. Banks and insurances were lower by up to 5p.	
Mining financials RTZ and Charter Cons ended 10p and 8p lower respectively in the face of further profit taking.	

# Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or check accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 6
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 8 for 40 words and JD 10 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or check to:

Advertising Department  
The Jordan Times,  
P.O. Box 6710,  
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box — please print)


Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on \_\_\_\_\_ day (s). Enclosed is payment of \_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

### MARIANA NURSERY

We welcome you to visit our nursery, from 6:00 a.m. till 3:00 p.m. where you can find the experience. Also we teach our children 60th languages Arabic and English.

**Jabal Amman, Fifth Circle, Tel. No. 811805**

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**Amman, Wadi Saqra St. P.O. Box 6942, Tel. 72261**

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Modern three-bedroom flat with salon, sitting and dining rooms, two bathrooms, three verandas, central heating, telephone, garage.

Location: Shmelsani, near Villa Rosa, Abdullah Ben Messaoud St.

Please call: Tel. 62537

### OFFICE FOR RENT

Office for rent with telex, 100 sqm. Jabal Amman, near Chinese Rest.

Please call: Tel. 35520, 36582, between 9 a.m. - 1 p.m., 3 - 6 p.m.

### VACANCY

A leading foreign company in Amman has a vacancy for a recent graduate in chemistry to work as technical sales man for scientific equipments in the Middle East. Requirements for employment are:

- 1- A chemistry degree from a recognised university or institute.
- 2- Applicants must be Jordanian citizen.
- 3- Applicants must be fluent in English.

Qualified individuals should send their well typed resumes with their recent photographs, full address, telephone numbers and supporting documents to:

**The Manager, P.O. Box 2462, Amman, Jordan.**

### DELUXE VILLA FOR RENT

Deluxe villa overlooking Amman. American style. Near Jerusalem hotel. Two floors, three bedrooms, two salons, sitting room, two kitchens, three bathrooms.

Tel. 38520, 36582, between 9 a.m. - 1 p.m., 3 - 6 p.m.

### WANTED

A leading foreign company in Amman seeks two electronic engineers to provide installation and maintenance for its scientific instruments in the Middle East. Requirements for employment are:

- 1- Electronics engineering degree is a must from a recognised university or institute.
- 2- Applicants must be Jordanian citizen.
- 3- Applicants must be fluent in English.
- 4- Minor specialisation in chemistry or physics will be helpful, but not essential.

Qualified individuals should send their well typed resumes with their recent photographs, full address, telephone numbers and supporting documents to:

**The Manager, P.O. Box 2462, Amman, Jordan.**

مكتبة الأردن







WORLD

# Warsaw printers prepare for two-day press strike

**WARSAW, Aug. 18 (Agencies)** — Solidarity printers stopped their presses and began sit-ins today in Warsaw's major printing plants in preparation for their two-day shut-down of the nation's official newspapers.

"There must be a stoppage today for tomorrow's papers not to appear," said Krzysztof Juras, Solidarity spokesman at the Polish capital's main printing plant, the House of the Polish Word.

The printers vowed to prevent the nation's official press from going into print tomorrow and day after. They are demanding newspaper space and television and radio time for Solidarity to refute government charges that the independent union is responsible for the recent street marches.

Solidarity officials reported that the presses were silent at printing plants responsible for rolling out the nation's major dailies.

Mr. Juras said the sit-in at the House of the Polish Word affected

only the news paper department. "The department has been sealed off by the strikers' own marshals who are wearing white and red armbands," he said. The occupation was to insure that none of the plant's property was damaged, he said.

The government has been waging a spirited campaign to discredit the strikers. The party members and journalists at Trybuna Ludu voted yesterday a resolution protesting the strike, referring to it as a "strike of political character that does not serve a social peace."

The Solidarity chapter in Warsaw, where most of the nation's major printing plants are located, also called on journalists to join

the printers' walk-out. It was not immediately clear whether the sit-ins and strike alerts were being honoured outside of Warsaw.

As preparations for the printers' strike continued, a row broke out in the Polish Journalists Association over claims that the media were being muzzled and manipulated.

The row centred on a statement by the association's president, liberal Communist Stefan Bratkowski, in which he said that the Polish mass media were engaged in the biggest misinformation campaign since Solidarity was founded last August.

The statement, published in the union's weekly newspaper Solidarity, cited recent cases in which, Mr. Bratkowski said, the authorities had promoted a propaganda campaign to create an atmosphere of confrontation.

Solidarity officials in the central city of Radom said today they had reprimanded the politburo's only Solidarity member, Zofia Grzyb, for her criticism of the union.

Mrs. Grzyb, who works at the Radom Radoskor shoe factory and is the only female member of the 15-person politburo, said the union had betrayed the interests of the workers during a speech at a committee meeting in Warsaw last week. The reprimand fell short of saying that they considered expelling Mrs. Grzyb. The union instead charged that she had attempted to provoke a conflict between the government and union with her remarks.

# WCC meeting discusses guerrillas, women priests

**DRESDEN, East Germany, Aug. 18 (R)** — A leader of the World Council of Churches (WCC) has defended its support for nationalist guerrillas in Africa against Western criticism.

Sec.-Gen. Philip Potter told the WCC central committee that racism was intolerable. WCC policy was to encourage oppressed people and to reform their oppressors.

Jamaica, indicated that criticism was inconsistent.

The East German Communist Party daily Neues Deutschland published a telegram from head of state Erich Honecker welcoming the committee.

Dr. Potter said the committee would also hear report on the relationship between men and women in the church which would be "an expose of our broken relationships through institutionalised male domination not only in societies but in the church."

Women's demands for equal access to the priesthood have aroused controversy, notably in the Anglican Church. A Church of England synod voted by a narrow majority last year not to allow women to become priests.

Critics in the United States and Britain have accused the WCC, which groups all the major churches except Rome, of abetting killers.

The meeting in Dresden is the first by the committee in East Europe since a session in Hungary in 1956.

Dr. Potter, who is a pastor in

# Turkish rightist ex-politician with heart trouble before trial

**ANKARA, Aug. 18 (R)** — Former deputy prime minister Alpaslan Turkes, charged with trying to impose a right-wing authoritarian regime in Turkey by force, may miss the opening of his trial tomorrow after being taken ill last night, martial law officials said today.

They said the 64-year-old politician, who has been in custody since last September's coup, was being treated for a heart complaint after being taken to hospital late last night.

He may be too ill to face the first day of a trial of 587 officials and supporters of the Nationalist Movement Party (NMP) in a specially-built courtroom at Mamak military base outside the capital, the officials said.

The prosecutor has demanded the death penalty for Mr. Turkes.

The party's youth wing, the Idealists, has been accused of playing a major role in factional violence in the years preceding the coup, when more than 5,000 people died.

# People's Daily begins its campaign against authors

**PEKING, Aug. 18 (R)** — The Communist Party newspaper People's Daily accused some Chinese writers of openly opposing the party leadership and admitted that it had not been active enough in denouncing such authors.

In a clear reference to the controversial writer Bai Hua, who was strongly attacked in the official People's Liberation Army daily in April, People's Daily said it had shown "weakness and laxity" by failing to join in the criticism.

The army paper denounced Bai Hua for his script for the film "Bitter Love" which it said was unpatriotic and attacked the Communist Party. But People's Daily refrained from attacking the author and published articles indirectly defecating him.

The attacks on soldier-writer

Bai Hua are believed to have been inspired by senior army officers displeased at the more relaxed policies introduced since the death of chairman Mao Tseung in 1976.

The criticism died down in June, suggesting that the army officers had lost out to powerful vice-premier Deng Xiaoping and his reformist associates.

Today's commentary called for balanced criticism rather than Maoist-style campaign involving wholesale attacks against authors with unorthodox views.

Diplomats said the commentary indicated that political leaders as well as the army were worried that writers may become too outspoken if the party did not exert strict control over literature. They advised against interpreting Mr. Deng's views on such matters as liberal in a Western sense.

# Pravda blasts Prussian retrospective exhibit

**MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (R)** — Pravda today fiercely attacked a West Berlin exhibition on the history of Prussia as a cunning attempt to rehabilitate Prussian militarism.

Implicit in the sharply-worded attack was strong criticism of the Bonn government which, the Soviet Communist Party daily said, had set aside 20 million marks (\$8 million) for financing the exhibition.

Pravda, reporting from West Berlin, said the exhibition, "Prussia, an attempt at a balance," had just opened near the ruins of a former Gestapo building.

The two-month exhibition is part of a programme aimed at giv-

ing young West Germans an insight into the Prussian state which was dismantled by the allied powers at the end of World War II after playing a dominant role in German history.

Prussia, a major military power in the 18th and 19th centuries, is portrayed by Soviet historians as the forerunner of the Nazi state.

The implicit criticism of West Germany in the Pravda article is in line with a current trend in the Soviet press to attack the Bonn government.

Moscow has more or less openly alleged that Bonn is turning a blind eye to neo-Nazism in the country and encouraging "revanchists" to exploit events in Poland.

# Coming to a fast stop...



A commercial Boeing 727 airliner lies on its belly on the grassy area of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, airport Monday after aborting a take-off. The plane stopped within 30 metres of the perimeter road and some 40 metres from a string of flatbed freight trains. Three people were injured in the incident. (A.P. wirephoto).

# Portuguese controllers to end boycott

**LISBON, Aug. 18 (A.P.)** — Portuguese air traffic controllers today said they would end their 48-hour boycott of flights to and from the United States as scheduled tonight, but would seek a worldwide ban of such flights next week.

Fernando Cesar, head of the Portuguese air traffic controllers association, said a motion for a worldwide boycott of U.S. flights in support of striking American controllers would be put before the International Federation of Air Traffic controllers Associations meeting in Amsterdam. He mentioned no date for the proposed boycott.

The 61-member international organisation last week urged members not to stage sympathy actions for safety reasons.

Mr. Cesar confirmed the two-

day boycott by Portugal's 300 government paid air controllers would end as scheduled at 1 a.m. tomorrow (2400 GMT).

He acknowledged the sympathy boycott has become more symbolic than effective, causing delays but no disruptions to transatlantic flights. Flights between Lisbon and New York were re-routed to avoid coming under Portuguese air control.

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# Haig: No neutron bomb in arms limitation talks

**BONN, Aug. 18 (R)** — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig voiced reservations about including the neutron weapon in future arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union in an interview published here today.

Mr. Haig, commenting on a West German proposal that the weapon should be included, told the weekly magazine Stern that it would be wrong to dismiss constructive suggestions.

"Out on the other hand, I don't necessarily consider it a sensible step in the direction of meaningful arms control discussions to mix apples with apple juice," he said.

Mr. Haig said he did not share West European fears that President Reagan's decision to produce the neutron weapon increased the danger of nuclear war. The warhead made the West's deterrent more effective, he said.

representatives of major U.S. television networks, were flown 950 kilometres from Havana to Guantanamo City in a Soviet-made Cuban air force "Antonov" fitted with tables and seats.

At dawn they were driven to an observation post in the Cuban militarised zone from where they were able to look down at part of the U.S. naval base.

Some of the journalists were driven in "Zif" army lorries to a Soviet-built Mi-8 Cuban air force helicopter. They were then taken for a ride around the perimeter of the U.S. base and over Guantanamo Bay.

Despite their vantage points however the journalists learned little about the manoeuvres.

The exercises were part of the

Caribbean phase of the large "Ocean Venture 81" exercises that include battle games stretching from the Baltic Sea to the South Atlantic over a period of two and a half months.

They include the naval units of 14 nations and will involve a total of 120,000 men, 250 ships and 1,000 aircraft.

The Guantanamo base was ceded to the U.S. as a coal station in 1903 but since the beginning of the Cuban revolution in 1959 Cuban President Fidel Castro has demanded that the United States return it to Cuba.

In October 1979, 1,800 U.S. marines landed at the base. Former president Jimmy Carter said they were sent there because of the presence of 2,000 to 3,000 Soviet combat troops in Cuba.

# Foreign newsmen allowed to watch U.S. war games at Guantanamo

**GUANTANAMO CITY, Cuba, Aug. 18 (R)** — Cuba rolled out Soviet-built military equipment yesterday to carry foreign journalists to the United States' Cuba-based Guantanamo naval base to watch American war games.

The Cuban government had invited the journalists to witness part of the "Ocean Venture 81" manoeuvres at the base from the surrounding Cuban militarised zone.

No reason was given for the invitation but one Cuban official said the journalists would be able to "see for themselves that the United States occupies a piece of Cuban territory and carries out warlike manoeuvres there."

The journalists, who included

measures which may be presented next month.

Broadly, the bill would give more protection to families and prisoners and modify sentencing for guerrillas who cooperated with justice, the aide said.

Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni is wary of making promises to the families which cannot be kept.

"Total protection is technically impossible. The state will do everything it can" he said in a recent interview.

A senior aide to Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini told Reuters the government was hoping to raise the informers' morale with

kind of amnesty to the small underground army involved in the periphery of political violence — such as those who provide false documents or safe flats.

At the moment, under the catch-all offence of "membership of an armed band," they can be jailed for nine years. The opposition communists, in a package of measures presented last week, proposed sharp cuts in sentences for those who cooperate and an amnesty for minor guerrillas who turn themselves in during a given period.

The socialists, one of five parties in the government coalition,

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## France to rebuild capital of Chad

**PARIS, Aug. 18 (R)** — The French government will rebuild n'Djamena, capital of Chad, devastated by the two-year civil war which ended last year, the French minister for cooperation and development, Jean-Pierre Cot, said yesterday. He told his first news conference since becoming minister that France would not wait for the withdrawal of Libyan troops before aid started. France has said it would not resume diplomatic relations with Chad until Libyan troops withdrew. Mr. Cot said the reconstruction of n'Djamena and assurances that the Chad government enjoyed independence should precede the appointment of a new French ambassador.

## Egon Bahr sure of Soviet neutron bomb

**BONN, Aug. 18 (R)** A leading West German disarmament expert had said an East-West disarmament commission which visited Moscow in June had concluded that the Soviet Union had tested neutron weapons. Egon Bahr, a member of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD), said the Soviets provided evidence of such tests to the commission chaired by former Swedish Premier Olof Palme. "We in the Palme commission received a Soviet paper on neutron weapons in Moscow this June, from which it can be concluded that the Soviet Union has tested neutron warheads," Mr. Bahr told Reuters in a telephone interview. "I have no doubt that they already have the neutron weapon."

## Dead goats spared a sea burial

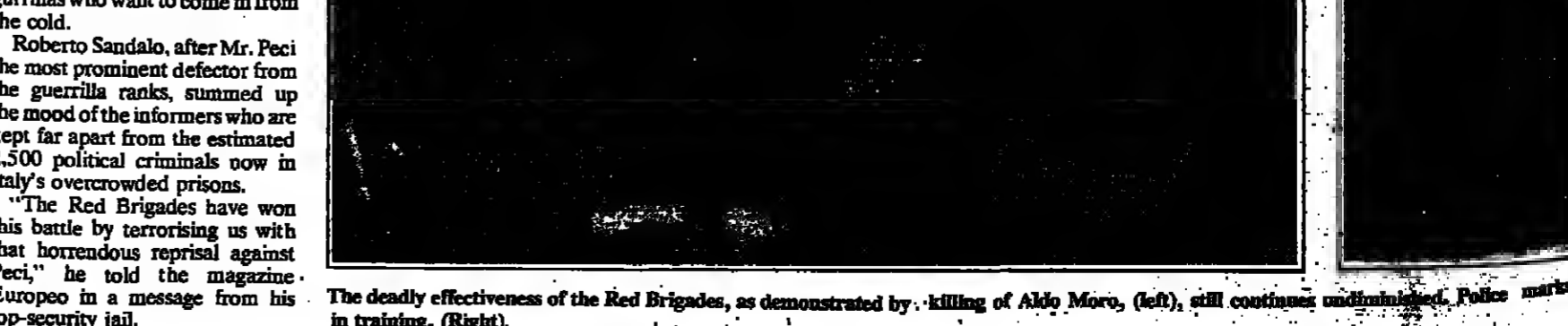
**CATANIA, Sicily, Aug. 18 (R)** — Sicily authorities have ordered the owner of a Panamanian ship to bury 7,000 dead goats instead of dumping them in the Mediterranean. The goats, part of a cargo of 10,000 on route from Bulgaria to Libya, died due to a fault in the ship's ventilation system, port authorities in Catania said. Port officials said the captain of the cargo ship had suggested dumping as a solution but under Italian law dead animals must be buried on land under quick-lime. The shipowner was ordered to pay for the burial. The surviving 3,000 goats had been transferred to another ship which was continuing its voyage to Tripoli, the officials added.

## 40 supertankers to be scrapped this year

**OSLO, Aug. 18 (R)** — More first-generation supertankers should be broken up to ease a surplus of tonnage and restore balance to the tanker market, the chief of the international tanker owners' association, Intertanko, has said. A recent report by Intertanko showed a surplus of between 100 and 150 supertankers for which there was no business, Intertanko's managing director, Tomot Rafsgaard, told reporters. Falling demand for oil coupled with higher fuel costs are the main reasons for the tanker glut. Several big oil companies have announced reductions in their tanker fleets this year. Mr. Rafsgaard said the situation now was quite different from 1976. "We then hoped that the market would recover in balance any more," he said. The oil price rises of 1979-80 had led to a surplus of oil in industrialised countries, and owners of old tankers also now faced generally high interest rates on loans. Breaking up of older tankers built in the early 1970s, which was the only efficient solution, should be speeded up, he said. So far this year 27 supertankers had been broken up and the number was likely to rise to 40 by the end of December, he said. Another 25 were being used for strong oil.

## U.S. judge to take up refugee issue

**ATLANTA, Georgia, Aug. 18 (R)** — A judge has attacked the U.S. government for keeping Cuban refugees in jail without trial and said he would release 181 of them tomorrow unless the Justice Department produced specific objections. District Judge Marvin Shoob issued the ultimatum yesterday at a hearing to decide the fate of some of the 1,800 refugees deemed inadmissible to the United States by immigration authorities. The refugees were among the 125,000 who fled Cuba last summer and were ferried to the United States in a flotilla of boats. Judge Shoob accused the Federal Government of taking too long to process the detainees being held at the Atlanta penitentiary and added: "These are human beings sitting there. Many have been jailed a long time without a charge against them. I think it's a disgrace." Today's hearing dealt with two categories of refugees — those held because they arrived without formal entry papers and those who entered without papers and were also charged with some other offence but were cleared by an immigration judge.



The deadly effectiveness of the Red Brigades, as demonstrated by the killing of Aldo Moro, (left), still continues undiminished. Police marches in training. (Right).

مكتبة الامم المتحدة